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> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:17:40 ON 19 DEC 2007)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:17:49 ON 19 DEC 2007
               E FLUOXETINE/CN
L1           1 S E3
               E NALTREXONE
               E NALTREXONE/CN
L2           1 S E3

     FILE 'CAPLUS, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIX, JAPIO, PASCAL, DISSABS'
     ENTERED AT 15:19:24 ON 19 DEC 2007
L3       40066 S L1
L4       18777 S L2
L5         650 S L3 AND L4
L6           0 S L5 AND (L1 (S) L2)
L7          37 S L5 AND (L1 (L) L2)
L8          23 S L7 AND (ALCOHOLISM OR DEPRESSION)
L9           0 S L8 AND PY<1994
L10         51 S L5 AND PY<1994

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:37:05 ON 19 DEC 2007

     FILE 'USPATFULL, USPATOLD, USPAT2' ENTERED AT 15:42:56 ON 19 DEC 2007
L11        750 S L1
L12        469 S L2
L13         52 S L11 AND L12
L14         38 S L13 AND (ALCOHOLISM OR DEPRESSION)
L15          7 S L14 AND (ALCOHOLISM AND DEPRESSION)
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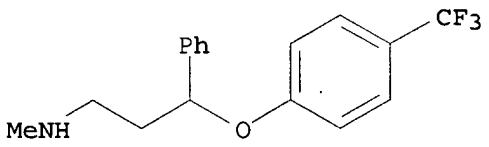
=> d l1

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
RN 54910-89-3 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
CN Benzenepropanamine, N-methyl-γ-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]- (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN Benzenepropanamine, N-methyl-γ-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]-, (±)-
OTHER NAMES:
CN (±)-Fluoxetine
CN (±)-N-Methyl-3-phenyl-3-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]propylamine
CN 3-(p-Trifluoromethylphenoxy)-N-methyl-3-phenylpropylamine
CN Deprex
CN dl-3-(p-Trifluoromethylphenoxy)-N-methyl-3-phenylpropylamine
CN Fluoxetin Ratiopharm
CN Fluoxetine
CN Fluoxin
CN Fluval
CN N-Methyl-3-(p-trifluoromethylphenoxy)-3-phenylpropylamine
CN Nikomed
CN NSC 283480
CN Symbiax
DR 57226-07-0, 52341-67-0
MF C17 H18 F3 N O
CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUIRE, BEILSTEIN*, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DDFU, DRUGU, EMBASE, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IMSCOSEARCH, IMSPATENTS, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, PHAR, PROMT, PROUSDDR, PS, RTECS*, SCISEARCH, SPECINFO, SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VETU
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: WHO



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

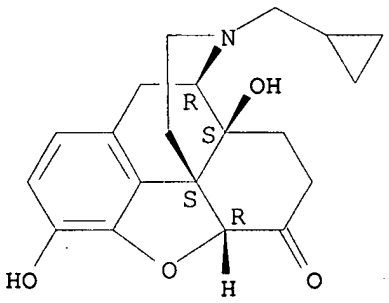
4442 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
49 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
4459 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

=> d l2

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
RN 16590-41-3 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984

CN Morphinan-6-one, 17-(cyclopropylmethyl)-4,5-epoxy-3,14-dihydroxy-, (5α)- (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN Morphinan-6-one, 17-(cyclopropylmethyl)-4,5α-epoxy-3,14-dihydroxy- (8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 1-N-Cyclopropylmethyl-7,8-dihydro-14-hydroxynormorphinone
CN Depotrex
CN EN 1639
CN N-Cyclopropylmethylnoroxymorphone
CN Naltrel
CN Naltrexone
CN Nemexin
CN ReVia
CN Trexonil
CN UM 792
CN Vivitrex
CN Vivitrol
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C20 H23 N O4
CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUIRE, BEILSTEIN*, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, DDFU, DRUGU, EMBASE, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IMSDRUGNEWS, IMSPATENTS, IMSRESEARCH, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, PHAR, PROMT, PROUSDDR, PS, RTECS*, SPECINFO, SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL, USPATOLD, VETU
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: EINECS**, WHO
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

Absolute stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

2313 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
67 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
2323 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

L10 ANSWER 1 OF 51 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:45784 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:45784
TITLE: A controlled, sustained-release delivery system for treating drug dependency
INVENTOR(S): Kitchell, Judith P.; Muni, Indu A.; Boyer, Yvonne N.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dynagen, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 67 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 7
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9219226	A1	19921112	WO 1992-US3859	19920507 <--
W: AU, CA, FI, HU, JP, KR, NO				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LU, MC, NL, SE				
CA 2102507	A1	19921108	CA 1992-2102507	19920507 <--
AU 9221548	A	19921221	AU 1992-21548	19920507 <--
HU 69390	A2	19950928	HU 1993-3146	19920507
US 5486362	A	19960123	US 1993-140280	19931021
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1991-696637	A 19910507
			US 1992-880959	B1 19920507
			WO 1992-US3859	A 19920507

AB A drug delivery system useful in treating an individual for drug dependence is described. One embodiment of the system is useful for aiding individuals in the cessation of smoking or chewing nicotine-containing products. The delivery system includes a phys. constraint modulation system (PCMS) containing lobeline (I). The drug delivery system is capable of delivering I to an individual in a controlled, sustained-release manner and providing long-term therapeutic levels of I to the individual. The delivery of I in such a manner reduces or eliminates the individual's smoking or chewing habit. The PCMS may be a biodegradable polymer containing the I capable of s.c. or i.m. injection or implantation into the individual or may be a part of a transdermal patch containing I. Also described are methods of using the drug delivery systems in treating other drug dependencies and kits containing the drug delivery systems. A suspension formulation for s.c. administration was prepared which included lactic acid-glycolic acid copolymer microparticles containing 35 weight% I. In tests with volunteers, the formulation substantially decreased the number of cigarettes smoked.

PI WO 9219226 A1 19921112

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9219226	A1	19921112	WO 1992-US3859	19920507 <--
W: AU, CA, FI, HU, JP, KR, NO				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LU, MC, NL, SE				
CA 2102507	A1	19921108	CA 1992-2102507	19920507 <--
AU 9221548	A	19921221	AU 1992-21548	19920507 <--
HU 69390	A2	19950928	HU 1993-3146	19920507
US 5486362	A	19960123	US 1993-140280	19931021

IT 50-47-5, Desipramine 298-46-4, Carbamazepine 2709-56-0, Flupenthixol 10262-69-8 22232-71-9, Mazindol 25614-03-3, Bromocriptine 34911-55-2, Amfebutamone 54910-89-3, Fluoxetine 83928-76-1, Gepirone
RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(drug delivery system containing, for cocaine dependence treatment)
IT 76-99-3, dl-Methadone 125-58-6 1477-40-3, Levo-α-acetylmethadol
16590-41-3, Naltrexone 52485-79-7, Buprenorphine
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(drug delivery system containing, for heroin dependence treatment)

L10 ANSWER 2 OF 51 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:147517 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:147517
TITLE: Phencyclidine and phencyclidine metabolite assays, tracers, immunogens, antibodies and reagent kit
INVENTOR(S): Dubler, Robert Edward; Frintner, Mary Pat; Grote, Jonathan; Hawksworth, David James; Nam, Daniel S.; Wray, Larry Kay; Hadley, Gregg Allen; Hopkins, Hal Dayton; Ungemach, Frank S.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Abbott Laboratories, USA
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 34 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE	
EP 459387	A2	19911204	EP 1991-108674	19910528	<--
EP 459387	A3	19920902			
EP 459387	B1	19950920			
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL					
US 5155212	A	19921013	US 1990-529988	19900529	<--
AU 9177272	A	19911205	AU 1991-77272	19910522	<--
AU 643524	B2	19931118			
CA 2043372	A1	19911130	CA 1991-2043372	19910528	<--
AT 128241	T	19951015	AT 1991-108674	19910528	
ES 2080188	T3	19960201	ES 1991-108674	19910528	
JP 04235199	A	19920824	JP 1991-125955	19910529	<--
US 5407834	A	19950418	US 1992-831762	19920427	
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1990-529988	A 19900529	
			US 1986-866193	B2 19860521	

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 116:147517
AB The present invention is directed to a fluorescence polarization assay for phenylcyclidine and phenylcyclidine derivs., to the various components needed for preparing and carrying out such an assay, and to methods of making these components. Specifically, tracers, immunogens and (monoclonal) antibodies are disclosed, as well as methods for making them, and a reagent kit containing them. The tracers and the immunogens are made from substituted phencyclidine compds. A fluorescein moiety is included in the tracer, while a poly(amino acid) forms a part of the immunogen. The assay is conducted by measuring the degree of polarization retention of plane polarized light that has been passed through a sample containing antiserum and tracer. The assay has a high degree of specificity for phencyclidine and metabolites and analogs thereof, while minimizing mass reactivity to a host of other synthetic metabolites and naturally occurring compds.
PI EP 459387 A2 19911204

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE	
PI EP 459387	A2	19911204	EP 1991-108674	19910528	<--
EP 459387	A3	19920902			
EP 459387	B1	19950920			

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL

US 5155212	A	19921013	US 1990-529988	19900529 <--
AU 9177272	A	19911205	AU 1991-77272	19910522 <--
AU 643524	B2	19931118		
CA 2043372	A1	19911130	CA 1991-2043372	19910528 <--
AT 128241	T	19951015	AT 1991-108674	19910528
ES 2080188	T3	19960201	ES 1991-108674	19910528
JP 04235199	A	19920824	JP 1991-125955	19910529 <--
US 5407834	A	19950418	US 1992-831762	19920427

IT 7632-10-2, D,L-Methamphetamine 7683-59-2, Isoproterenol 7728-40-7 7778-54-3, Calcium hypochlorite 10262-69-8, Maprotiline 12633-72-6, Amphotericin 13655-52-2, Alprenolol 14028-44-5, Amoxapine 14838-15-4, Phenylpropanolamine 15588-95-1 15686-51-8, Clemastine 15686-71-2, Cephalexin 15687-27-1, Ibuprofen 16590-41-3, Naltrexone 17617-23-1, Flurazepam 18323-44-9, Clindamycin 19216-56-9, Prazosin 19794-93-5, Trazodone 20290-09-9 20594-83-6, Nalbuphine 20830-75-5, Digoxin 21598-06-1, 5-Hydroxyindole-2-carboxylic acid 21829-25-4, Nifedipine 22071-15-4, Ketoprofen 22139-65-7 22204-53-1, Naproxen 22232-71-9, Mazindol 22494-42-4, Diflunisal 22839-47-0, Aspartame 23031-25-6, Terbutaline 24526-64-5, Nomifensine 25614-03-3, Bromocriptine 26787-78-0, Amoxicillin 28981-97-7, Alprazolam 29122-68-7, Atenolol 29679-58-1, Fenoprofen 33369-31-2, Zomepirac 33522-95-1 33817-09-3, D-Methamphetamine 34042-85-8, Sudoxicam 35079-97-1, 10,11-Dihydroxy-carbamazepine 36322-90-4, Piroxicam 36505-84-7, Buspirone 36507-30-9, Carbamazepine-10,11-epoxide 36894-69-6, Labetalol 38194-50-2, Sulindac 38396-39-3, Bupivacaine 42399-41-7, Diltiazem 42408-82-2, Butorphanol 42542-10-9 47132-16-1 47132-19-4 50679-08-8, Terfenadine 51384-51-1, Metoprolol 51481-61-9, Cimetidine 52485-79-7, Buprenorphine 53179-11-6, Loperamide 54910-89-3, Fluoxetine 56354-06-4 59467-70-8, Midazolam 64520-05-4 66357-35-5, Ranitidine 66796-40-5, Norpropoxyphene 72402-20-1 76458-74-7 79201-85-7, Picenadol 79794-75-5, Loratadine 82801-81-8 85721-33-1, Ciprofloxacin
RL: ANST (Analytical study)
(phencyclidine fluorescence polarization immunoassay crossreactivity to)

L10 ANSWER 3 OF 51 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982:433296 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 97:33296
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 97:5587a,5590a
TITLE: Heterogeneity of brain benzodiazepine receptors demonstrated by [3H]propyl β-carboline-3-carboxylate binding
AUTHOR(S): Hirsch, James D.; Kochman, Ronald L.; Sumner, Paul R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Biol. Res., G. D. Searle and Co., Chicago, IL, 60680, USA
SOURCE: Molecular Pharmacology (1982), 21(3), 618-28
CODEN: MOPMA3; ISSN: 0026-895X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB 3H-labeled propyl β-carboline-3-carboxylate (PrCC) [76808-18-9] was used as a ligand for in vitro binding studies of the mouse brain benzodiazepine receptor. Initial expts. showed that specific [3H]PrCC binding was saturable in whole brain and cerebellar membranes, regionally variable in the brain, and inhibited by a wide variety of β-carbolines, benzodiazepines, and other drugs with affinities similar to those obtained with 3H-labeled diazepam [439-14-5] as the

ligand. However, in cerebellar membranes, the Bmax for specific [3H]PrCC binding (570 fmoles/mg of protein) represented about 80% of the total number of sites labeled by [3H]diazepam. Further studies revealed other differences between specific [3H]PrCC and [3H]diazepam binding. Apparently, the benzodiazepine receptor is heterogeneous and one of its subsets has specificity for β-carbolines. Several models are proposed for the heterogeneous benzodiazepine receptor that are consistent with this hypothesis.

SO Molecular Pharmacology (1982), 21(3), 618-28
CODEN: MOPMA3; ISSN: 0026-895X

IT 50-36-2 50-48-6 50-49-7 51-55-8, biological studies 51-61-6, biological studies 51-64-9 53-86-1 54-95-5 57-24-9 57-47-6 57-53-4 58-00-4 58-32-2 58-46-8 58-55-9, biological studies 59-46-1 59-96-1 60-40-2 64-65-3 73-22-3, biological studies 77-67-8 86-74-8 98-92-0 107-35-7 127-48-0 129-03-3 244-63-3 304-21-2 359-83-1 361-37-5 487-93-4 525-66-6 630-60-4 1134-47-0 1622-62-4 1668-19-5 2062-78-4 3930-20-9 4205-90-7 4368-28-9 7439-96-5, biological studies 7491-74-9 14698-29-4 14701-22-5, biological studies 16590-41-3 17617-45-7 18053-31-1 22316-47-8 22541-53-3, biological studies 36505-84-7 41094-88-6 42408-82-2 43200-80-2 53005-05-3 53179-11-6 54910-89-3 57653-26-6 69954-48-9 70656-87-0 74214-62-3 74214-63-4 79815-18-2 80994-41-8 80994-42-9 81075-61-8 82347-49-7
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(benzodiazepine receptors of brain binding response to)

L10 ANSWER 4 OF 51 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 93340023 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8340312
TITLE: Naltrexone and fluoxetine in Prader-Willi syndrome.
AUTHOR: Benjamin E; Buot-Smith T
CORPORATE SOURCE: Phoenix Children's Hospital.
SOURCE: Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, (1993 Jul) Vol. 32, No. 4, pp. 870-3.
Journal code: 8704565. ISSN: 0890-8567.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CASE REPORTS)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199308
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 17 Sep 1993
Last Updated on STN: 17 Sep 1993
Entered Medline: 27 Aug 1993

AB The case discussed is of a 9-year-old boy with a diagnosis of Prader-Willi, compulsive eating, severe skin picking, mild mental retardation, and behavioral problems. Prehospital, hospital, and posthospital course is reviewed. An approach using fluoxetine and naltrexone shows a marked improvement in weight control, skin picking, and behavior. Obesity and self-mutilation are discussed with regard to the use of fluoxetine and naltrexone.

SO Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, (1993 Jul) Vol. 32, No. 4, pp. 870-3.
Journal code: 8704565. ISSN: 0890-8567.

RN 16590-41-3 (Naltrexone); 54910-89-3 (Fluoxetine)

L10 ANSWER 5 OF 51 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 92181598 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 1797032
TITLE: Opioidergic, serotonergic, and dopaminergic manipulations and rats' intake of a sweetened alcoholic beverage.
AUTHOR: Hubbell C L; Marglin S H; Spitalnic S J; Abelson M L; Wild K D; Reid L D
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Psychology, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, NY 12180-3590.
CONTRACT NUMBER: AA006212 (NIAAA)
DA04440 (NIDA)
SOURCE: Alcohol (Fayetteville, N.Y.), (1991 Sep-Oct) Vol. 8, No. 5, pp. 355-67.
Journal code: 8502311. ISSN: 0741-8329.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, U.S. GOV'T, P.H.S.)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199204
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 24 Apr 1992
Last Updated on STN: 6 Feb 1998
Entered Medline: 15 Apr 1992

AB Groups of rats were maintained on a daily regimen of 22 h of water deprivation followed by a 2-h opportunity to take either water or a sweetened ethanol solution (ES). In one experiment, it was shown that previous morphine (M) dependence had no effect on initial daily intakes of fluids. After stable ES intakes were achieved, a variety of pharmacological manipulations were assessed for their effects on intake of the ES. Nalmefene, an opioid antagonist, dose-relatedly decreased intakes of ES, and was effective across days of injections. Fluoxetine (FX), a serotonergic reuptake inhibitor, also reduced ES intakes dose relatedly, and across days of injections, but the reduction was not as great as that seen with opioid antagonists. A small dose of M increased ES intakes when given in combination with an ineffective dose of FX, just as it does by itself. However, M had no effect on ES intakes in combination with an effective dose of FX. Pimozide (PIM), a dopaminergic antagonist, dose-relatedly decreased intakes of ES and water, and responding for positively reinforcing intracranial stimulation (ICS). When given in combination, M blunted PIM's reduction of ES intake, but had no effect on PIM's ability to decrease either intake of water or responding for ICS. Amphetamine did not reliably affect rats' intakes of ES across a range of doses. The data, in addition to previous work, lead to the idea that endogenous opioid systems are more salient, with respect to intake of alcoholic beverages, than the other tested neurotransmitter systems. Furthermore, the collective data suggest that a long-lasting opioid antagonist may be an effective pharmacological adjunct to other treatments for alcohol abuse and alcoholism.

SO Alcohol (Fayetteville, N.Y.), (1991 Sep-Oct) Vol. 8, No. 5, pp. 355-67.
Journal code: 8502311. ISSN: 0741-8329.

RN 16590-41-3 (Naltrexone); 2062-78-4 (Pimozide); 465-65-6 (Naloxone); 50-67-9 (Serotonin); 51-61-6 (Dopamine); 54910-89-3 (Fluoxetine); 55096-26-9 (nalmefene); 57-27-2 (Morphine); 57-50-1 (Sucrose); 64-17-5 (Ethanol)

L10 ANSWER 6 OF 51 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 90346642 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 2166728
TITLE: Effects of short-term stimulation of serotoninergic pathways on the pulsatile secretion of luteinizing hormone

in the absence and presence of acute opiate-receptor blockage.
AUTHOR: Urban R J; Veldhuis J D
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Internal Medicine, University of Virginia School of Medicine, Charlottesville 22908.
CONTRACT NUMBER: 5-S07-RR 05431-26 (NCRR)
M01 RR 00847 1491 (NCRR)
RR 00847 (NCRR)
+
SOURCE: Journal of andrology, (1990 May-Jun) Vol. 11, No. 3, pp. 227-32.
Journal code: 8106453. ISSN: 0196-3635.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)
(CONTROLLED CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, U.S. GOV'T, P.H.S.)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199009
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 26 Oct 1990
Last Updated on STN: 29 Jan 1996
Entered Medline: 14 Sep 1990

AB To investigate the role of the serotoninergic system in regulating pulsatile gonadotropin secretion in man, we tested the influences of a novel selective serotonin re-uptake inhibitor (fluoxetine HCl) on episodic LH release in men. Spontaneous LH pulsatility was assessed by computerized analysis of serial LH concentrations measured in blood samples withdrawn at 10 min intervals for 24 h. Possible alterations in pituitary responsiveness were tested by administering three consecutive two-hourly intravenous pulses of GnRH (10 micrograms, 10 micrograms, and 100 micrograms). The effects of fluoxetine (20 mg orally three times daily for one wk) were assessed in a double-blind, placebo-controlled design. Compared with the placebo, fluoxetine elicited no changes in 24 h mean serum LH concentrations, LH pulse characteristics (Cluster analysis), or LH secretion and clearance parameters assessed in response to exogenous GnRH administration (deconvolution analysis) in the presence of normal opiatergic tone (nine healthy young men), and during acute blockade of the opiatergic system (seven young men treated with the mu-opiate receptor antagonist, naltrexone). In summary, a selective enhancer of serotoninergic activity (fluoxetine HCl) does not affect pulsatile LH release basally or in the presence of acute inhibitory opiatergic tone. Since this probe does modify prolactin secretion in man, we conclude that stimulation of the serotoninergic system by this selective neuroendocrine probe shows no demonstrable coupling between the serotoninergic and the opiatergic pathways that modulate pulsatile LH release in man.
SO Journal of andrology, (1990 May-Jun) Vol. 11, No. 3, pp. 227-32.
Journal code: 8106453. ISSN: 0196-3635.
RN 16590-41-3 (Naltrexone); 33515-09-2 (Gonadotropin-Releasing Hormone); 50-67-9 (Serotonin); 54910-89-3 (Fluoxetine); 9002-67-9 (Luteinizing Hormone)

L10 ANSWER 7 OF 51 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 88038021 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 2890074
TITLE: An investigation of tolerance to the actions of leptogenic and anorexigenic drugs in mice.
AUTHOR: Morley J E; Flood J F
CORPORATE SOURCE: Geriatric Research, Education and Clinical Center, VA

Medical Center, Sepulveda, CA 91343.
CONTRACT NUMBER: HNS-2239 (NINDS)
SOURCE: Life sciences, (1987 Nov 2) Vol. 41, No. 18, pp. 2157-65.
Journal code: 0375521. ISSN: 0024-3205.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: (COMPARATIVE STUDY)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, U.S. GOV'T, NON-P.H.S.)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, U.S. GOV'T, P.H.S.)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198711
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 5 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 3 Feb 1997
Entered Medline: 25 Nov 1987

AB This study compared the effects of chronic administration of anorexigenic drugs on weight loss in mice. Tolerance to the effects of peripheral anorexigenic peptides, viz. cholecystokinin-octapeptide and bombesin, developed rapidly. Morphine, cocaine and dehydroepiandrosterone-sulfate caused weight loss and appeared similar to d-amphetamine in mechanisms of action. A high dose of fluoxetine (25 mg/kg) proved to be a potent leptogenic agent but was also associated with death in some animals. A lower dose of fluoxetine (5 mg/kg) was associated with the development of tolerance. Calcitonin, a potent anorexigenic agent, did not produce weight loss and tolerance to its anorectic effect had developed by 10 days. Animals varied widely in their individual responsiveness to a given drug. Peripheral administration of peptide YY caused weight loss. We conclude that acute or chronic effects of agents on food intake do not necessarily predict effects on body weight. However, neurotransmitters that enhance feeding centrally appear to cause weight loss when administered peripherally.

SO Life sciences, (1987 Nov 2) Vol. 41, No. 18, pp. 2157-65.
Journal code: 0375521. ISSN: 0024-3205.
RN 16590-41-3 (Naltrexone); 300-62-9 (Amphetamine); 51-64-9 (Dextroamphetamine); 54910-89-3 (Fluoxetine); 55096-26-9 (nalmefene); 57-27-2 (Morphine); 9007-12-9 (Calcitonin)

L10 ANSWER 8 OF 51 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:420138 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199345067763
TITLE: Naltrexone and fluoxetine in Prader-Willi syndrome.
AUTHOR(S): Benjamin, Eric [Reprint author]; Buot-Smith, Teresa
CORPORATE SOURCE: 909 E. Brill, Phoenix, AZ 85006, USA
SOURCE: Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, (1993) Vol. 32, No. 4, pp. 870-873.
ISSN: 0890-8567.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 15 Sep 1993
Last Updated on STN: 15 Sep 1993
SO Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, (1993) Vol. 32, No. 4, pp. 870-873.
ISSN: 0890-8567.
RN 16590-41-3 (NALTREXONE)
54910-89-3 (FLUOXETINE)

L10 ANSWER 9 OF 51 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:67854 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199344033504
TITLE: Bulimia and placebo.
AUTHOR(S): Apfelbaum-Igoin, L.; Apfelbaum, M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Service de Nutrition, Hopital Bichat, Paris, France
SOURCE: Neuroendocrinology Letters, (1992) Vol. 14, No. 4, pp. 236.
Meeting Info.: 2nd International Symposium on Disorders of Eating Behaviour. Pavia, Italy. September 15-19, 1992.
CODEN: NLETDU. ISSN: 0172-780X.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 15 Jan 1993
Last Updated on STN: 16 Jan 1993
SO Neuroendocrinology Letters, (1992) Vol. 14, No. 4, pp. 236.
Meeting Info.: 2nd International Symposium on Disorders of Eating Behaviour. Pavia, Italy. September 15-19,. . .
RN 16590-41-3 (NALTREXONE)
54910-89-3 (FLUOXETINE)
54739-18-3 (FLUVOXAMINE)

L10 ANSWER 10 OF 51 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:236812 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199140110977; BR40:110977
TITLE: PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS AND BEHAVIORAL THERAPY.
AUTHOR(S): MARDER A R [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: 46 MADISON AVE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS 02140, USA
SOURCE: Veterinary Clinics of North America Small Animal Practice, (1991) Vol. 21, No. 2, pp. 329-342.
ISSN: 0195-5616.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BR
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 21 May 1991
Last Updated on STN: 16 Jul 1991
SO Veterinary Clinics of North America Small Animal Practice, (1991) Vol. 21, No. 2, pp. 329-342.
ISSN: 0195-5616.
RN 36505-84-7 (BUSPIRONE)
303-49-1 (CLOMIPRAMINE)
61-00-7 (ACETYLPROMAZINE)
28981-97-7 (ALPRAZOLAM)
1668-19-5 (DOXEPIN)
549-18-8 (AMITRIPTYLINE HYDROCHLORIDE)
439-14-5 (DIAZEPAM)
57109-90-7 (CHLORAZEPATE DIPOTASSIUM)
54910-89-3 (FLUOXETINE)
50-49-7 (IMIPRAMINE)
71-58-9 (MEDROXYPROGESTERONE ACETATE)
595-33-5 (MEGESTROL ACETATE)
16590-41-3 (NALTREXONE)
525-66-6 (PROPRANOLOL)
14838-15-4 (PHENYLPROPANOLAMINE)

L10 ANSWER 11 OF 51 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:168259 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199140076719; BR40:76719
TITLE: PRESCRIPTION FOR ADDICTION.

AUTHOR(S): HOLLOWAY M
SOURCE: Scientific American, (1991) Vol. 264, No. 3, pp. 94-103.
CODEN: SCAMAC. ISSN: 0036-8733.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BR
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Apr 1991
Last Updated on STN: 22 May 1991
SO Scientific American, (1991) Vol. 264, No. 3, pp. 94-103.
CODEN: SCAMAC. ISSN: 0036-8733.
RN 768-94-5 (AMANTADINE)
34911-55-2 (BUPROPION)
52485-79-7 (BUPRENORPHINE)
25614-03-3 (BROMOCRIPTINE)
36505-84-7 (BUSPIRONE)
298-46-4 (CARBAMAZEPINE)
54910-89-3 (FLUOXETINE)
2709-56-0 (FLUPENTHIXOL)
83928-76-1 (GEPIRONE)
22232-71-9 (MAZINDOL)
16590-41-3 (NALTREXONE)

L10 ANSWER 12 OF 51 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995244364 EMBASE
TITLE: Behavioral treatments of cocaine dependence.
AUTHOR: Grabowski J.; Higgins S.T.; Kirby K.C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. J. Grabowski, Dept. of Psychiatry/Behavioral Sci., Substance Abuse Research Center, Univ. of Texas Health Science Center, 1300 Morsund, Houston, TX 77030, United States
SOURCE: NIDA Research Monograph Series, (1993) No. 135, pp. 133-149.
ISSN: 1046-9516 CODEN: MIDAD4
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Conference Article; (Conference paper)
FILE SEGMENT: 032 Psychiatry
037 Drug Literature Index
040 Drug Dependence, Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 12 Sep 1995
Last Updated on STN: 12 Sep 1995
SO NIDA Research Monograph Series, (1993) No. 135, pp. 133-149.
ISSN: 1046-9516 CODEN: MIDAD4
RN (cocaine) 50-36-2, 53-21-4, 5937-29-1; (desipramine) 50-47-5, 58-28-6; (disulfiram) 97-77-8; (fluoxetine) 54910-89-3, 56296-78-7, 59333-67-4; (mecamylamine) 60-40-2, 826-39-1; (methadone) 1095-90-5, 125-56-4, 23142-53-2, 297-88-1, 76-99-3; (methylphenidate) 113-45-1, 298-59-9; (naltrexone) 16590-41-3, 16676-29-2; (nicotine) 54-11-5

L10 ANSWER 13 OF 51 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994004789 EMBASE
TITLE: Treatment of premenstrual mood symptoms.
AUTHOR: Rausch J.L.; Parry B.L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. J.L. Rausch, Dept. of Psychiatry/Health Behavior, Medical College of Georgia, Augusta, GA 30912-3800, United

States
SOURCE: Psychiatric Clinics of North America, (1993) Vol. 16, No. 4, pp. 829-840.
ISSN: 0193-953X CODEN: PCAMDG
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review; (Review)
FILE SEGMENT: 003 Endocrinology
032 Psychiatry
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 23 Jan 1994
Last Updated on STN: 23 Jan 1994

AB For the sake of improvement in therapeutic approaches for women with cyclical menstrual symptoms, the presentation of premenstrual mood disturbances per se deserves specific consideration. Treatments studies for premenstrual mood symptoms have included conservative, supportive, nutritional, psychotropic, hormonal, and anovulatory measures. An analysis of the literature on premenstrual mood symptoms suggests that a rational schemata for diagnosis can yield a hierarchy of selected individualized treatments based on minimizing the intervention necessary for effective relief.

SO Psychiatric Clinics of North America, (1993) Vol. 16, No. 4, pp. 829-840.
ISSN: 0193-953X CODEN: PCAMDG

RN . . . (alprazolam) 28981-97-7; (bromocriptine) 25614-03-3; (buspirone) 33386-08-2, 36505-84-7; (clomipramine) 17321-77-6, 303-49-1; (clonidine) 4205-90-7, 4205-91-8, 57066-25-8; (danazol) 17230-88-5; (fenfluramine) 404-82-0, 458-24-2; (fluoxetine) 54910-89-3, 56296-78-7, 59333-67-4; (gonadorelin) 33515-09-2, 9034-40-6; (lithium) 7439-93-2; (mefenamic acid) 61-68-7; (naltrexone) 16590-41-3, 16676-29-2; (norethisterone) 68-22-4; (primrose oil) 65546-85-2; (progesterone) 57-83-0; (prolactin) 12585-34-1, 50647-00-2, 9002-62-4; (pyridoxine) 12001-77-3, 58-56-0, 65-23-6, 8059-24-3

L10 ANSWER 14 OF 51 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994004786 EMBASE
TITLE: Psychopharmacology of disorders in children.
AUTHOR: Sylvester C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. C. Sylvester, Psychiatry/UIC (m/c 913), 912 South Wood Street, Chicago, IL 60612, United States
SOURCE: Psychiatric Clinics of North America, (1993) Vol. 16, No. 4, pp. 779-791.
ISSN: 0193-953X CODEN: PCAMDG
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review; (Review)
FILE SEGMENT: 032 Psychiatry
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 23 Jan 1994
Last Updated on STN: 23 Jan 1994

AB Several features of pediatric pharmacology applied to psychiatry were mentioned throughout this review. The use of medications in young children requires attention to nuances of informed consent because of limited data and many potentially beneficial, possibly safer medications that are not approved for children. Children more rapidly metabolize and eliminate medications. They differ in sensitivity to main effects and

side effects of a variety of medications. Therefore, it is important to start low and aim for the lowest effective dose. Ultimate doses may be higher, split and frequent doses may be necessary, and both clinical and laboratory follow-up may need to be more frequent. Finally, childhood onset of psychiatric disorders, similar to pediatric experience with diabetes or rheumatoid arthritis, frequently confers devastating stress and chronicity. The child's physician shares the frustration of poor treatment response or responses that cannot be sustained in a developing, dependent organism with a more aggressive variant of a disorder and an inevitably longer course. Despite a heartening increase in pediatric psychopharmacology interest and knowledge, much remains to be learned.

SO Psychiatric Clinics of North America, (1993) Vol. 16, No. 4, pp. 779-791. ISSN: 0193-953X CODEN: PCAMDG

RN . . 8047-84-5; (chlorpromazine) 50-53-3, 69-09-0; (clomipramine) 17321-77-6, 303-49-1; (clonazepam) 1622-61-3; (clonidine) 4205-90-7, 4205-91-8, 57066-25-8; (desipramine) 50-47-5, 58-28-6; (fenfluramine) 404-82-0, 458-24-2; (fluoxetine) 54910-89-3, 56296-78-7, 59333-67-4; (haloperidol) 52-86-8; (imipramine) 113-52-0, 50-49-7; (lithium) 7439-93-2; (methylphenidate) 113-45-1, 298-59-9; (metoprolol) 37350-58-6; (naltrexone) 16590-41-3, 16676-29-2; (nortriptyline) 72-69-5, 894-71-3; (pemoline magnesium) 18968-99-5; (propranolol) 13013-17-7, 318-98-9, 3506-09-0, 4199-09-1, 525-66-6; (thioridazine) 130-61-0, 50-52-2; (tiotixene) 5591-45-7; (trazodone) 19794-93-5,. . .

L10 ANSWER 15 OF 51 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994004785 EMBASE

TITLE: Psychopharmacology in the treatment of anorexia nervosa and bulimia nervosa.

AUTHOR: Hoffman L.; Halmi K.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. L. Hoffman, Cornell University Medical Center, New York Hospital-Westchester Div., 21 Bloomingdale Road, White Plains, NY 10605, United States

SOURCE: Psychiatric Clinics of North America, (1993) Vol. 16, No. 4, pp. 767-778.
ISSN: 0193-953X CODEN: PCAMDG

COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review; (Review)

FILE SEGMENT: 032 Psychiatry
037 Drug Literature Index

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 23 Jan 1994
Last Updated on STN: 23 Jan 1994

AB Anorexia nervosa and bulimia nervosa remain enigmatic disorders with poorly understood etiologies. Clinicians continue to find these disorders very challenging to treat. As their underlying pathophysiology is clarified, it is hoped that specific pharmacologic treatments will be developed to alleviate the pain and disability these disorders produce.

SO Psychiatric Clinics of North America, (1993) Vol. 16, No. 4, pp. 767-778. ISSN: 0193-953X CODEN: PCAMDG

RN . . 549-18-8; (carbamazepine) 298-46-4, 8047-84-5; (chlorpromazine) 50-53-3, 69-09-0; (clomipramine) 17321-77-6, 303-49-1; (cyproheptadine) 129-03-3, 969-33-5; (desipramine) 50-47-5, 58-28-6; (fenfluramine) 404-82-0, 458-24-2; (fluoxetine) 54910-89-3, 56296-78-7, 59333-67-4; (imipramine) 113-52-0, 50-49-7; (lithium carbonate) 554-13-2; (mianserin) 21535-47-7, 24219-97-4; (naltrexone) 16590-41-3, 16676-29-2; (nomifensine) 24526-64-5; (phenytoin) 57-41-0, 630-93-3; (pimozide) 2062-78-4; (trazodone) 19794-93-5, 25332-39-2

L10 ANSWER 16 OF 51 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994004779 EMBASE
TITLE: Alcoholism.
AUTHOR: Bohn M.J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. M.J. Bohn, Department of Psychiatry, University of Wisconsin Hospitals, Madison, WI 53792, United States
SOURCE: Psychiatric Clinics of North America, (1993) Vol. 16, No. 4, pp. 679-692.
ISSN: 0193-953X CODEN: PCAMDG
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review; (Review)
FILE SEGMENT: 032 Psychiatry
037 Drug Literature Index
040 Drug Dependence, Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 23 Jan 1994
Last Updated on STN: 23 Jan 1994

AB Alcoholism is a heterogeneous disorder with complex patterns of progression. Medications are likely to play a significant role in treatment of a subgroup of patients with alcohol abuse or dependence. Their appropriate integration into alcoholism treatment may improve patient outcomes when combined with psychosocial treatments. Benzodiazepines have a central and potentially life-saving role in treatment of uncomplicated alcohol withdrawal, and in preventing the development of withdrawal of seizures and delirium. The judicious addition of a beta blocker such as atenolol, the alpha adrenergic agonist clonidine, and thiamine, other vitamins, and electrolytes may improve treatment of severe withdrawal. These medications also may facilitate outpatient detoxification of less severely dependent alcoholics, particularly when combined with good supportive care. Following detoxification, drugs that diminish the urge to drink or the likelihood of heavy drinking may be useful when combined with a variety of psychosocial treatments for alcoholism, particularly relapse prevention therapies that use cognitive and behavioral techniques, or self-help groups, such as AA. The opioid antagonist naltrexone and the serotonergic agents fluoxetine and buspirone appear useful for the patients at this phase in treatment. The alcohol sensitizing agents disulfiram and carbimide may be effective to deter frequent drinking in compliant patients, particularly when used in a supportive, abstinence-oriented treatment program. Physicians working with patients involved in AA groups may find this mode of pharmacotherapy particularly well accepted and effective, provided that a proper drug dose is used and the patient is informed of toxic effects, which can be monitored. Self-help groups can help the patient improve compliance and assist the alcoholic gain control over his or her drinking. The physician needs to assess and treat persistent depressive, psychotic, panic, and anxiety symptoms. In addition, the patient family members, AA sponsors, and others need to be educated that such psychiatric disorders can be treated effectively with pharmacotherapy in ways that complement, rather than compete with, other treatments for alcoholism. Successful psychosocial rehabilitation of alcoholism is influenced substantially by a variety of coexisting psychiatric disorders, including depression and antisocial personality disorder. Nonpharmacologic treatments for alcoholism can be improved by carefully matching specific treatment types with specific patient types, including coexisting psychopathology. Relapse prevention skills training produced superior alcoholism treatment outcomes among a subtype of alcoholics with early onset of alcoholic

problems, more sociopathy, and psychologic disturbance. In contrast, interactional psychotherapy was more effective for a second subtype of alcoholic who had less sociopathy, less psychologic disturbance, and later onset of alcoholism. Further improvements in alcoholism treatment can be expected if particular patient types can be identified based on their likelihood to benefit from particular combinations of medications and psychosocial treatment methods.

SO Psychiatric Clinics of North America, (1993) Vol. 16, No. 4, pp. 679-692.
ISSN: 0193-953X CODEN: PCAMDG

RN . . (atenolol) 29122-68-7; (buspirone) 33386-08-2, 36505-84-7; (chlordiazepoxide) 438-41-5, 58-25-3; (clonidine) 4205-90-7, 4205-91-8, 57066-25-8; (cyanamide) 151-51-9, 420-04-2; (diazepam) 439-14-5; (disulfiram) 97-77-8; (fluoxetine) 54910-89-3, 56296-78-7, 59333-67-4; (haloperidol) 52-86-8; (lorazepam) 846-49-1; (naltrexone) 16590-41-3, 16676-29-2; (thiamine) 59-43-8, 67-03-8

L10 ANSWER 17 OF 51 EMBASE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993320500 EMBASE
TITLE: A review of the controlled trials of pharmacotherapy and psychotherapy in the treatment of bulimia nervosa.
AUTHOR: Mitchell J.E.; Raymond N.; Specker S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. J.E. Mitchell, Univ. of Minnesota Hospital/Clinic, Box 393 UMHC, 420 Delaware Street S.E., Minneapolis, MN 55455, United States
SOURCE: International Journal of Eating Disorders, (1993) Vol. 14, No. 3, pp. 229-247.
ISSN: 0276-3478 CODEN: INDIDJ
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review; (Review)
FILE SEGMENT: 032 Psychiatry
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 5 Dec 1993
Last Updated on STN: 5 Dec 1993

AB The treatment literature on bulimia nervosa includes several double-blind placebo controlled studies, the majority of which examine the use of antidepressants in bulimia nervosa. The psychotherapy literature has focused heavily on the use of cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) in the treatment of this eating disorder. Some studies have compared CBT to other types of therapy or waiting list controls. The following review will examine the methodology and outcome of the pharmacotherapy and psychotherapy treatment studies of bulimia nervosa. The authors conclude that while the studies indicate treatment is somewhat effective, there remains uncertainty regarding the long-term effectiveness of most of the reported treatments.

SO International Journal of Eating Disorders, (1993) Vol. 14, No. 3, pp. 229-247.
ISSN: 0276-3478 CODEN: INDIDJ

RN (amfebutamone) 31677-93-7, 34911-55-2; (desipramine) 50-47-5, 58-28-6; (fluoxetine) 54910-89-3, 56296-78-7, 59333-67-4; (imipramine) 113-52-0, 50-49-7; (lithium carbonate) 554-13-2; (mianserin) 21535-47-7, 24219-97-4; (naltrexone) 16590-41-3, 16676-29-2; (trazodone) 19794-93-5, 25332-39-2

L10 ANSWER 18 OF 51 EMBASE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993314539 EMBASE

TITLE: How incoming guidelines on chiral drugs could impact on the international scenary of drug development.
AUTHOR: Marzo A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: A. Marzo, Drug Metabolism/Pharmacokinetic Dept, Sigma-Tau S.p.A., Via Pontina km 30.400, 00040 Roma, Italy
SOURCE: Bollettino Chimico Farmaceutico, (1993) Vol. 132, No. 8, pp. 267-271.
ISSN: 0006-6648 CODEN: BCFAAI
COUNTRY: Italy
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; (Short Survey)
FILE SEGMENT: 030 Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English; Italian
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 21 Nov 1993
Last Updated on STN: 21 Nov 1993

AB In this review incoming guidelines on chiral drugs are examined for their impact on drug development. Problems related to synthesis, enantiomeric resolution, analytics, pharmacokinetics, preclinical and clinical studies are discussed throughout the paper. Problems related to the validation of an enantioselective assay in pharmacokinetics are certainly the most difficult, mainly for chiral drugs active at low or very low plasma concentrations. The compliance with incoming guidelines on chirality will require new approaches and new technologies and will produce an increased cost of the drug development.

SO Bollettino Chimico Farmaceutico, (1993) Vol. 132, No. 8, pp. 267-271.
ISSN: 0006-6648 CODEN: BCFAAI

RN. . . 39405-98-6, 58615-82-0; (chloroquine) 132-73-0, 3545-67-3, 50-63-5, 54-05-7; (clenbuterol) 21898-19-1, 37148-27-9; (digoxin) 20830-75-5, 57285-89-9; (diltiazem) 33286-22-5, 42399-41-7; (doxorubicin) 23214-92-8, 25316-40-9; (fluoxetine) 54910-89-3, 56296-78-7, 59333-67-4; (ketamine) 1867-66-9, 6740-88-1, 81771-21-3; (labetalol) 32780-64-6, 36894-69-6; (lorazepam) 846-49-1; (methadone) 1095-90-5, 125-56-4, 23142-53-2, 297-88-1, 76-99-3; (metoprolol) 37350-58-6; (morphine) 52-26-6, 57-27-2; (nadolol) 42200-33-9; (naltrexone) 16590-41-3, 16676-29-2; (pindolol) 13523-86-9, 21870-06-4; (propranolol) 13013-17-7, 318-98-9, 3506-09-0, 4199-09-1, 525-66-6; (salbutamol) 18559-94-9; (terbutaline) 23031-25-6; (timolol) 26839-75-8; (verapamil) 152-11-4, 52-53-9

L10 ANSWER 19 OF 51 EMBASE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993219907 EMBASE
TITLE: Efficacy and specificity of pharmacological therapies for behavioral disorders in persons with mental retardation.
AUTHOR: Baumeister A.A.; Todd M.E.; Sevin J.A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. A.A. Baumeister, Psychology Department, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA 70803, United States
SOURCE: Clinical Neuropharmacology, (1993) Vol. 16, No. 4, pp. 271-294.
ISSN: 0362-5664 CODEN: CLNEDB
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review; (Review)
FILE SEGMENT: 030 Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology
032 Psychiatry
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 29 Aug 1993

Last Updated on STN: 29 Aug 1993

AB Summary: This review assesses the efficacy and specificity of psychotropic medications used to control aberrant behavior in persons with mental retardation. It is concluded that neuroleptics, the most widely used psychotropic agents in this population, suppress aberrant behavior, but do so by suppressing behavior generally. An exception to this conclusion is that it may be possible to selectively suppress stereotyped behavior with neuroleptics. In addition, the empirical evidence indicates that, in some persons with mental retardation, opioid antagonists and methylphenidate are useful therapies for self-injurious behavior and hyperactivity, respectively. Lithium and β-blockers are potentially useful for treating aggression.

SO Clinical Neuropharmacology, (1993) Vol. 16, No. 4, pp. 271-294.
ISSN: 0362-5664 CODEN: CLNEDB

RN . . 156-34-3, 2706-50-5, 300-62-9, 51-62-7, 60-13-9, 60-15-1; (buspirone) 33386-08-2, 36505-84-7; (chlorpromazine) 50-53-3, 69-09-0; (diazepam) 439-14-5; (droperidol) 548-73-2; (fenfluramine) 404-82-0, 458-24-2; (fluoxetine) 54910-89-3, 56296-78-7, 59333-67-4; (fluphenazine) 146-56-5, 69-23-8; (haloperidol) 52-86-8; (lithium) 7439-93-2; (methylphenidate) 113-45-1, 298-59-9; (naltrexone) 16590-41-3, 16676-29-2; (pipamperone) 1893-33-0; (pipotiazine) 39860-99-6; (propranolol) 13013-17-7, 318-98-9, 3506-09-0, 4199-09-1, 525-66-6; (reserpine) 50-55-5, 8001-95-4; (secobarbital) 309-43-3, 76-73-3; (thioridazine) 130-61-0, 50-52-2;. . .

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993187804 EMBASE
TITLE: Naltrexone and fluoxetine in Prader-Willi syndrome.
AUTHOR: Benjamin E.; Buot-Smith T.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. E. Benjamin, 909 E. Brill, Phoenix, AZ 85006, United States
SOURCE: Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, (1993) Vol. 32, No. 4, pp. 870-873.
ISSN: 0890-8567 CODEN: JAAPEE
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 032 Psychiatry
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 8 Aug 1993
Last Updated on STN: 8 Aug 1993

AB The case discussed is of a 9-year-old boy with a diagnosis of Prader-Willi, compulsive eating, severe skin picking, mild mental retardation, and behavioral problems. Prehospital, hospital, and posthospital course is reviewed. An approach using fluoxetine and naltrexone shows a marked improvement in weight control, skin picking, and behavior. Obesity and self- mutilation are discussed with regard to the use of fluoxetine and naltrexone.

SO Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, (1993) Vol. 32, No. 4, pp. 870-873.
ISSN: 0890-8567 CODEN: JAAPEE

RN (fluoxetine) 54910-89-3, 56296-78-7, 59333-67-4; (naltrexone) 16590-41-3, 16676-29-2

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993111795 EMBASE

TITLE: 1990-1991 survey of pharmacotherapies used in the treatment of cocaine abuse.
AUTHOR: Halikas J.A.; Nugent S.M.; Crosby R.D.; Carlson G.A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. J.A. Halikas, University of Minnesota, Box 393, UMHC, Minneapolis, MN 55455, United States
SOURCE: Journal of Addictive Diseases, (1993) Vol. 12, No. 2, pp. 129-139.
ISSN: 1055-0887 CODEN: JADDER
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
030 Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology
036 Health Policy, Economics and Management
037 Drug Literature Index
040 Drug Dependence, Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 May 1993
Last Updated on STN: 16 May 1993

AB In order to assess the usefulness of pharmacotherapeutic agents in cocaine treatment, all 3,631 physician members of the American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM) were surveyed. Five hundred and two physicians indicated use of pharmacotherapies, involving treatment experiences with approximately 79,760 patients for cocaine detoxification, and with 37,166 patients for cocaine abstinence maintenance. For both detoxification and abstinence maintenance, the four most commonly prescribed medications were amantadine, bromocriptine, desipramine, and l-tryptophan. As expected, these four medications were also the preferred treatment by a majority of physicians expressing any preference. Some relatively new medications are also being tried for the treatment of cocaine abuse, specifically carbamazepine, fluoxetine, and Tropamine.

SO Journal of Addictive Diseases, (1993) Vol. 12, No. 2, pp. 129-139.
ISSN: 1055-0887 CODEN: JADDER

RN. . . hydrate) 302-17-0; (chlordiazepoxide) 438-41-5, 58-25-3; (clonazepam) 1622-61-3; (clorazepate) 20432-69-3, 23887-31-2; (cocaine) 50-36-2, 53-21-4, 5937-29-1; (desipramine) 50-47-5, 58-28-6; (diazepam) 439-14-5; (fluoxetine) 54910-89-3, 56296-78-7, 59333-67-4; (hydroxyzine embonate) 10246-75-0; (imipramine) 113-52-0, 50-49-7; (levodopa) 59-92-7; (lithium) 7439-93-2; (lorazepam) 846-49-1; (mazindol) 22232-71-9; (methylphenidate) 113-45-1, 298-59-9; (naltrexone) 16590-41-3, 16676-29-2; (nortriptyline) 72-69-5, 894-71-3; (oxazepam) 604-75-1; (pergolide) 66104-22-1; (phenelzine) 156-51-4, 51-71-8; (phenobarbital) 50-06-6, 57-30-7, 8028-68-0; (phenylalanine) 3617-44-5, 63-91-2; (propranolol) 13013-17-7,. . .

L10 ANSWER 22 OF 51 EMBASE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993044224 EMBASE
TITLE: [Medication for anorexia and bulimia nervosa: A review]. DIE MEDIKAMENTOSE BEHANDLUNG VON ANOREXIA UND BULIMIA NERVOSA. EINE UBERSICHT.
AUTHOR: Fichter M.M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Prof. Dr. M.M. Fichter, Mediz.-Psychosomat. Klinik Roseneck, Am Roseneck 6, W-82100 Prien/Chiemsee, Germany
SOURCE: Nervenarzt, (1993) Vol. 64, No. 1, pp. 21-35.
ISSN: 0028-2804 CODEN: NERVAF
COUNTRY: Germany
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review; (Review)
FILE SEGMENT: 003 Endocrinology

030 Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
008 Neurology and Neurosurgery

LANGUAGE: German
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English; German
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 7 Mar 1993
Last Updated on STN: 7 Mar 1993

AB With the apparent increase in prevalence of anorexic and bulimic eating disorders, the search for effective treatments for these disorders has been intensified in recent years. In this review the results of psychopharmacological studies of patients with anorexia or bulimia nervosa are presented and analysed. The focus of this review is on controlled studies. Although a variety of psychopharmacological substances has been tested in patients with anorexia nervosa, the outcome of controlled studies has been generally disappointing. A possible differential therapy effect of cyproheptadine needs replication: in one study it enhanced body weight gain in non-bulimic anorexics, while it appeared to hinder weight gain in bulimic anorexics. The issue of prophylaxis of osteoporosis in chronic low-weight anorexics has received increasing attention in recent years, and pharmacological prophylaxis appears indicated in this patient group. The results of psychopharmacological treatment studies of patients with bulimia nervosa have overall been more favourable than those of anorexic patients. Statistically significant effects concerning the reduction of bulimic or depressive symptoms in bulimia nervosa has been demonstrated for tricyclic antidepressants (imipramine, desipramine), serotonergic agents (fluoxetine, d-fenfluramine), non-selective monoamine-oxydase-inhibitors (isocarboxazide, phenelzine) and trazodone. The antibulimic effect appears not to be associated with the antidepressant effect. Theoretical, methodological and practical issues concerning pharmacological treatment of anorexic and bulimic eating disorders are presented and discusssed.

SO Nervenarzt, (1993) Vol. 64, No. 1, pp. 21-35.
ISSN: 0028-2804 CODEN: NERVAF

RN. . . 31677-93-7, 34911-55-2; (amitriptyline) 50-48-6, 549-18-8; (carbamazepine) 298-46-4, 8047-84-5; (cyproheptadine) 129-03-3, 969-33-5; (desipramine) 50-47-5, 58-28-6; (dexfenfluramine) 3239-44-9, 3239-45-0; (domperidone) 57808-66-9; (fluoxetine) 54910-89-3, 56296-78-7, 59333-67-4; (fluvoxamine) 54739-18-3; (imipramine) 113-52-0, 50-49-7; (isocarboxazid) 59-63-2; (lithium carbonate) 554-13-2; (metoclopramide) 12707-59-4, 2576-84-3, 364-62-5, 7232-21-5; (mianserin) 21535-47-7, 24219-97-4; (naloxone) 357-08-4, 465-65-6; (naltrexone) 16590-41-3 , 16676-29-2; (phenelzine) 156-51-4, 51-71-8; (phenytoin) 57-41-0, 630-93-3; (tranylcypromine) 13492-01-8, 155-09-9, 54-97-7; (trazodone) 19794-93-5, 25332-39-2; (valproic acid) 1069-66-5, 99-66-1

L10 ANSWER 23 OF 51 EMBASE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992341675 EMBASE
TITLE: Pharmacological therapy in psychosomatic medicine.
AUTHOR: Singh A.N.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Prof. Dr. A.N. Singh, Hamilton Psychiatric Hospital, McMaster University, P.O. Box 585, Hamilton, Ont., Canada
SOURCE: Japanese Journal of Psychosomatic Medicine, (1992) Vol. 32, No. 7, pp. 589-598.
ISSN: 0385-0307 CODEN: SHIGD4
COUNTRY: Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review; (Review)
FILE SEGMENT: 032 Psychiatry
037 Drug Literature Index

LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 13 Dec 1992
Last Updated on STN: 13 Dec 1992
SO Japanese Journal of Psychosomatic Medicine, (1992) Vol. 32, No. 7, pp. 589-598.
ISSN: 0385-0307 CODEN: SHIGD4
RN . . 36505-84-7; (chlorpromazine) 50-53-3, 69-09-0; (clomipramine) 17321-77-6, 303-49-1; (cyproheptadine) 129-03-3, 969-33-5; (desipramine) 50-47-5, 58-28-6; (doxepin) 1229-29-4, 1668-19-5; (fenfluramine) 404-82-0, 458-24-2; (fluoxetine) 54910-89-3, 56296-78-7, 59333-67-4; (imipramine) 113-52-0, 50-49-7; (isocarboxazid) 59-63-2; (lithium) 7439-93-2; (mianserin) 21535-47-7, 24219-97-4; (naltrexone) 16590-41-3, 16676-29-2; (nialamide) 51-12-7; (nortriptyline) 72-69-5, 894-71-3; (phenelzine) 156-51-4, 51-71-8; (pimozide) 2062-78-4; (protriptyline) 1225-55-4, 438-60-8; (tranylcypromine) 13492-01-8, 155-09-9, 54-97-7; (trimipramine) 25332-13-2,. . .

L10 ANSWER 24 OF 51 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992341261 EMBASE
TITLE: Advances in psychopharmacology.
AUTHOR: Ruedrich S.L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: S.L. Ruedrich, Department of Psychiatry, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH 44109, United States
SOURCE: Current Opinion in Psychiatry, (1992) Vol. 5, No. 5, pp. 671-676.
ISSN: 0951-7367 CODEN: COPPE8
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review; (Review)
FILE SEGMENT: 032 Psychiatry
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 13 Dec 1992
Last Updated on STN: 13 Dec 1992
SO Current Opinion in Psychiatry, (1992) Vol. 5, No. 5, pp. 671-676.
ISSN: 0951-7367 CODEN: COPPE8
RN (amoxapine) 14028-44-5; (buspirone) 33386-08-2, 36505-84-7; (clomipramine) 17321-77-6, 303-49-1; (fenfluramine) 404-82-0, 458-24-2; (fluoxetine) 54910-89-3, 56296-78-7, 59333-67-4; (haloperidol) 52-86-8; (lithium) 7439-93-2; (methylphenidate) 113-45-1, 298-59-9; (naltrexone) 16590-41-3, 16676-29-2

L10 ANSWER 25 OF 51 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992281766 EMBASE
TITLE: Role of psychotropic medication in the treatment of affective symptoms in premenstrual syndrome.
AUTHOR: Rausch J.L.; Weston S.; Plouffe L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. J.L. Rausch, Dept. of Psychiatry/Health Behavior, Medical College of Georgia, Augusta, GA 30912-3800, United States
SOURCE: Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology, (1992) Vol. 35, No. 3, pp. 667-678.
ISSN: 0009-9201 CODEN: COGYAK
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Conference Article; (Conference paper)

FILE SEGMENT: 010 Obstetrics and Gynecology
030 Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology
032 Psychiatry
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 11 Oct 1992
Last Updated on STN: 11 Oct 1992
SO Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology, (1992) Vol. 35, No. 3, pp. 667-678.
ISSN: 0009-9201 CODEN: COGYAK
RN. . . (alprazolam) 28981-97-7; (atenolol) 29122-68-7; (bromocriptine) 25614-03-3; (buspirone) 33386-08-2, 36505-84-7; (clomipramine) 17321-77-6, 303-49-1; (clonidine) 4205-90-7, 4205-91-8, 57066-25-8; (fenfluramine) 404-82-0, 458-24-2; (fluoxetine) 54910-89-3, 56296-78-7, 59333-67-4; (lithium) 7439-93-2; (naltrexone) 16590-41-3, 16676-29-2; (nortriptyline) 72-69-5, 894-71-3

L10 ANSWER 26 OF 51 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992275595 EMBASE
TITLE: Overview of the progress in drug dependence studies - Mainly focussing on psychic dependence.
AUTHOR: Yanagita T.
CORPORATE SOURCE: T. Yanagita, Preclinical Research Division, Cent. Inst. for Experimental Animals, Miyamae-ku, Kawasaki 216, Japan
SOURCE: Folia Pharmacologica Japonica, (1992) Vol. 100, No. 2, pp. 97-107.
ISSN: 0015-5691 CODEN: NYKZAU
COUNTRY: Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review; (Review)
FILE SEGMENT: 030 Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology
032 Psychiatry
037 Drug Literature Index
040 Drug Dependence, Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism
LANGUAGE: Japanese
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 4 Oct 1992
Last Updated on STN: 4 Oct 1992
SO Folia Pharmacologica Japonica, (1992) Vol. 100, No. 2, pp. 97-107.
ISSN: 0015-5691 CODEN: NYKZAU
RN. . . (buspirone) 33386-08-2, 36505-84-7; (cathinone) 5265-18-9, 71031-15-7, 77271-59-1; (cocaine) 50-36-2, 53-21-4, 5937-29-1; (dexamphetamine) 1462-73-3, 51-63-8, 51-64-9; (dihydrocodeine) 125-28-0, 24204-13-5, 5965-13-9; (fluoxetine) 54910-89-3, 56296-78-7, 59333-67-4; (haloperidol) 52-86-8; (methadone) 1095-90-5, 125-56-4, 23142-53-2, 297-88-1, 76-99-3; (morphine) 52-26-6, 57-27-2; (naltrexone) 16590-41-3, 16676-29-2; (nicotine) 54-11-5; (ondansetron) 103639-04-9, 116002-70-1, 99614-01-4; (opiate) 53663-61-9, 8002-76-4, 8008-60-4; (pentazocine) 359-83-1, 64024-15-3; (ritanserin) 87051-43-2, 98185-19-4; (zimeldine) 56775-88-3, 60525-15-7

L10 ANSWER 27 OF 51 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992274180 EMBASE
TITLE: [Gilles de la Tourette's syndrome].
DAS GILLES-DE-LA-TOURETTE-SYNDROM.
AUTHOR: Schauenburg H.; Dressler D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. H. Schauenburg, Abt. Psychosomatik/Psychotherapie, Georg-August-Universitat, Von-Siebold-Strasse 5, S-3400

Gottingen, Germany
SOURCE: Nervenarzt, (1992) Vol. 63, No. 8, pp. 453-461.
ISSN: 0028-2804 CODEN: NERVAF
COUNTRY: Germany
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review; (Review)
FILE SEGMENT: 030 Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology
032 Psychiatry
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
LANGUAGE: German
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: German; English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 4 Oct 1992
Last Updated on STN: 4 Oct 1992

AB Gilles de la Tourette's syndrome, a combination of multiple chronic tics and vocalizations, usually first occurring during childhood, is described in its history, symptomatology, genetics, etiology and therapy. Traditionally TS has been viewed either as an organic or as a psychogenic disorder. We propose an integrative concept combining both aspects. During a vulnerable phase in childhood a hypersensitivity of dopamine 2-receptors, induced by gene defects or perinatal trauma, leads to a lack of suppression of subcortical programs which discharge as tics. Tics are modified by multiple psychological influences. Initially they often express certain psychological contents (aggressive or sexual impulses, imitation of others) which tend to become independent of their origin. Severity of tics in the course of the illness is often dependent on the emotional status of the patient. Recent research focusses on the search for a major gene locus and the relationship between dopamine-receptor hypersensibility and the disturbances of other neurotransmitter systems (norepinephrine, serotonine, endorphine).

SO Nervenarzt, (1992) Vol. 63, No. 8, pp. 453-461.
ISSN: 0028-2804 CODEN: NERVAF

RN (clomipramine) 17321-77-6, 303-49-1; (clonidine) 4205-90-7, 4205-91-8, 57066-25-8; (fluoxetine) 54910-89-3, 56296-78-7, 59333-67-4; (fluvoxamine) 54739-18-3; (haloperidol) 52-86-8; (lithium) 7439-93-2; (methadone) 1095-90-5, 125-56-4, 23142-53-2, 297-88-1, 76-99-3; (naloxone) 357-08-4, 465-65-6; (naltrexone) 16590-41-3, 16676-29-2; (pimozide) 2062-78-4; (tiapride) 51012-32-9, 51012-33-0

L10 ANSWER 28 OF 51 EMBASE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992210647 EMBASE
TITLE: Drug abuse treatment: Outcome research.
AUTHOR: Woody G.E.; Auriacombe M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: G.E. Woody, Substance Abuse Treatment Unit, Veterans Admin. Medical Center, University and Woodland Avenue, Philadelphia, PA 19104, United States
SOURCE: Current Opinion in Psychiatry, (1992) Vol. 5, No. 3, pp. 420-425.
ISSN: 0951-7367 CODEN: COPPE8
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review; (Review)
FILE SEGMENT: 017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
032 Psychiatry
037 Drug Literature Index
040 Drug Dependence, Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 2 Aug 1992

Last Updated on STN: 2 Aug 1992
SO Current Opinion in Psychiatry, (1992) Vol. 5, No. 3, pp. 420-425.
ISSN: 0951-7367 CODEN: COPPE8
RN (amantadine) 665-66-7, 768-94-5; (buprenorphine) 52485-79-7, 53152-21-9; (caffeine) 30388-07-9, 58-08-2; (cocaine) 50-36-2, 53-21-4, 5937-29-1; (desipramine) 50-47-5, 58-28-6; (fluoxetine) 54910-89-3, 56296-78-7, 59333-67-4; (methadone) 1095-90-5, 125-56-4, 23142-53-2, 297-88-1, 76-99-3; (naltrexone) 16590-41-3, 16676-29-2; (opiate) 53663-61-9, 8002-76-4, 8008-60-4; (pergolide) 66104-22-1

L10 ANSWER 29 OF 51 EMBASE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992165564 EMBASE
TITLE: Tics and myoclonus.
AUTHOR: Tolosa E.S.; Kulisevski J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: J. Kulisevski, Servicio de Neurologia, Hospital de San Pau, Universidad Autonoma, Barcelona 08036, Spain
SOURCE: Current Opinion in Neurology and Neurosurgery, (1992) Vol. 5, No. 3, pp. 314-320.
ISSN: 0951-7383 CODEN: CNENE8
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review; (Review)
FILE SEGMENT: 037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 28 Jun 1992
Last Updated on STN: 28 Jun 1992
SO Current Opinion in Neurology and Neurosurgery, (1992) Vol. 5, No. 3, pp. 314-320.
ISSN: 0951-7383 CODEN: CNENE8
RN (alcohol) 64-17-5; (clonidine) 4205-90-7, 4205-91-8, 57066-25-8; (dextropropoxyphene) 1639-60-7, 469-62-5; (fluoxetine) 54910-89-3, 56296-78-7, 59333-67-4; (fluphenazine) 146-56-5, 69-23-8; (haloperidol) 52-86-8; (milacemide) 76990-56-2; (naltrexone) 16590-41-3, 16676-29-2; (nicotine gum) 96055-45-7; (pimozide) 2062-78-4

L10 ANSWER 30 OF 51 EMBASE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992126522 EMBASE
TITLE: Use of fluoxetine in heroin addiction [9].
AUTHOR: Maremmani I.; Castrogiovanni P.; Daini L.; Zolesi O.
SOURCE: British Journal of Psychiatry, (1992) Vol. 160, No. APR., pp. 570-571.
ISSN: 0007-1250 CODEN: BJPYAJ
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Letter
FILE SEGMENT: 032 Psychiatry
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 24 May 1992
Last Updated on STN: 24 May 1992
SO British Journal of Psychiatry, (1992) Vol. 160, No. APR., pp. 570-571.
ISSN: 0007-1250 CODEN: BJPYAJ
RN (diamorphine) 1502-95-0, 561-27-3; (fluoxetine) 54910-89-3, 56296-78-7, 59333-67-4; (naltrexone) 16590-41-3, 16676-29-2

L10 ANSWER 31 OF 51 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992119849 EMBASE
TITLE: [Review of the pharmacological treatment of feeding disorders: Anorexia and nervous bulimia].
REVISION DEL TRATAMIENTO FARMACOLOGICO DE LOS TRASTORNOS DE LA ALIMENTACION: ANOREXIA Y BULIMIA NERVIOSA.
AUTHOR: Dominguez A.; Rojo L.; Cervera G.; Albertos S.; Carral A.; Bofill I.
SOURCE: Anales de Psiquiatria, (1992) Vol. 8, No. 1, pp. 37-42.
ISSN: 0213-0599 CODEN: APSIEL
COUNTRY: Spain
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review; (Review)
FILE SEGMENT: 032 Psychiatry
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: Spanish; Castilian
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: Spanish; Castilian; English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 8 May 1992
Last Updated on STN: 8 May 1992

AB Incidence of Anorexia and Bulimia Nervosa is increasing for the last years. Therapeutic approach for these disorders is generally psychotherapeutic, nevertheless many studies point out the usefulness of pharmacological treatment. Antidepressant drugs have shown to be very usefull in the treatment of Bulimia. In various studies also Lithium and anticonvulsivant drugs, have shown to be usefull, nevertheless clinical subgroups which could benefit with these drugs have not been differentiated. Usefulness of antidepressant drugs in Anorexia Nervosa has not been so firmly demonstrated. Other drugs which have also been used in this disorder are Neuroleptics, Lithium, ciproheptadina, anxiolytics... Pharmacologic results in Anorexia Nervosa are less optimistic than in Bulimia. Adverse effects with these drugs can be severe and must be carefully assessed.

SO Anales de Psiquiatria, (1992) Vol. 8, No. 1, pp. 37-42.
ISSN: 0213-0599 CODEN: APSIEL

RN (amitriptyline) 50-48-6, 549-18-8; (carbamazepine) 298-46-4, 8047-84-5; (chlorpromazine) 50-53-3, 69-09-0; (clomipramine) 17321-77-6, 303-49-1; (cyproheptadine) 129-03-3, 969-33-5; (desipramine) 50-47-5, 58-28-6; (fluoxetine) 54910-89-3, 56296-78-7, 59333-67-4; (imipramine) 113-52-0, 50-49-7; (levodopa) 59-92-7; (lithium) 7439-93-2; (metoclopramide) 12707-59-4, 2576-84-3, 364-62-5, 7232-21-5; (mianserin) 21535-47-7, 24219-97-4; (naltrexone) 16590-41-3, 16676-29-2; (phenelzine) 156-51-4, 51-71-8; (phenytoin) 57-41-0, 630-93-3; (pimozide) 2062-78-4; (sulpiride) 15676-16-1

L10 ANSWER 32 OF 51 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992019154 EMBASE
TITLE: Binge eating among obese individuals.
AUTHOR: Wing R.R.; Marcus M.D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, 3811 O'Hara Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15213, United States
SOURCE: Current Opinion in Psychiatry, (1991) Vol. 4, No. 6, pp. 884-888.
ISSN: 0951-7367 CODEN: COPPE8
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review; (Review)
FILE SEGMENT: 032 Psychiatry
037 Drug Literature Index

LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20 Mar 1992
Last Updated on STN: 20 Mar 1992
SO Current Opinion in Psychiatry, (1991) Vol. 4, No. 6, pp. 884-888.
ISSN: 0951-7367 CODEN: COPPE8
RN (desipramine) 50-47-5, 58-28-6; (fluoxetine) 54910-89-3, 56296-78-7, 59333-67-4; (imipramine) 113-52-0, 50-49-7; (naltrexone) 16590-41-3, 16676-29-2

L10 ANSWER 33 OF 51 EMBASE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992010842 EMBASE
TITLE: Clinical issues in child and adolescent psychopharmacology.
AUTHOR: Gadow K.D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Science, State University of New York, Stony Brook, NY 11794-8790, United States
SOURCE: Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, (1991) Vol. 59, No. 6, pp. 842-852.
ISSN: 0022-006X CODEN: JCLPBC
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review; (Review)
FILE SEGMENT: 032 Psychiatry
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20 Mar 1992
Last Updated on STN: 20 Mar 1992
SO Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, (1991) Vol. 59, No. 6, pp. 842-852.
ISSN: 0022-006X CODEN: JCLPBC
RN . . . (carbamazepine) 298-46-4, 8047-84-5; (chlorpromazine) 50-53-3, 69-09-0; (clomipramine) 17321-77-6, 303-49-1; (clonidine) 4205-90-7, 4205-91-8, 57066-25-8; (desipramine) 50-47-5, 58-28-6; (fenfluramine) 404-82-0, 458-24-2; (fluoxetine) 54910-89-3, 56296-78-7, 59333-67-4; (fluphenazine) 146-56-5, 69-23-8; (haloperidol) 52-86-8; (imipramine) 113-52-0, 50-49-7; (lithium) 7439-93-2; (methylphenidate) 113-45-1, 298-59-9; (naltrexone) 16590-41-3, 16676-29-2; (pimozide) 2062-78-4; (propranolol) 13013-17-7, 318-98-9, 3506-09-0, 4199-09-1, 525-66-6; (thioridazine) 130-61-0, 50-52-2

L10 ANSWER 34 OF 51 EMBASE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992008729 EMBASE
TITLE: Advances in neuropharmacological rehabilitation for brain dysfunction.
AUTHOR: Zasler N.D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Brain Injury Rehabilitation Services, Department of Rehabilitation Medicine, Medical College of Virginia, P.O. Box 677, Richmond, VA 23298, United States
SOURCE: Brain Injury, (1992) Vol. 6, No. 1, pp. 1-14.
ISSN: 0269-9052 CODEN: BRAIEO
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review; (Review)
FILE SEGMENT: 030 Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
008 Neurology and Neurosurgery

LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Mar 1992
Last Updated on STN: 16 Mar 1992

AB The use of pharmacological agents as rehabilitative tools following brain injury remains to some degree both a science and an art. Recent work in the area of the neural sciences has shed new light on the workings of basic CNS neurochemical systems and the use of pharmacologic agents in altering central neurophysiologic processes. The major central neurochemical systems are reviewed both anatomically and physiologically. An overview is provided of basic neuropharmacologic agents by class. Lastly, some of the newer neuropharmacological options for treatment of post-acute brain injury deficits are examined.

SO Brain Injury, (1992) Vol. 6, No. 1, pp. 1-14.
ISSN: 0269-9052 CODEN: BRAIEO

RN . . 7261-97-4; (dexamphetamine) 1462-73-3, 51-63-8, 51-64-9; (diazepam) 439-14-5; (ergot alkaloid) 12126-57-7; (etidronic acid) 2809-21-4, 3794-83-0, 58449-82-4, 7414-83-7; (fenfluramine) 404-82-0, 458-24-2; (fluoxetine) 54910-89-3, 56296-78-7, 59333-67-4; (fluvoxamine) 54739-18-3; (isoniazid) 54-85-3, 62229-51-0, 65979-32-0; (levodopa) 59-92-7; (lisuride) 18016-80-3; (medroxyprogesterone acetate) 71-58-9; (methylphenidate) 113-45-1, 298-59-9; (naloxone) 357-08-4, 465-65-6; (naltrexone) 16590-41-3, 16676-29-2; (paroxetine) 61869-08-7; (pemoline) 2152-34-3; (pergolide) 66104-22-1; (phenytoin) 57-41-0, 630-93-3; (physostigmine) 57-47-6, 64-47-1; (selegiline) 14611-51-9, 14611-52-0, 2079-54-1, 2323-36-6; (serotonin) 50-67-9; . . .

L10 ANSWER 35 OF 51 EMBASE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991343859 EMBASE
TITLE: Regulation of pulsatile gonadotropin secretion in female reproductive pathophysiology.
AUTHOR: Veldhuis J.D.; Evans W.S.; Johnson M.L.; Kolp L.A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Obstetrics, Gynecology, University of Virginia Health Sciences Center, Charlottesville, VA, United States
SOURCE: New Trends in Gynaecology and Obstetrics, (1991) Vol. 7, No. 3-4, pp. 365-374.
ISSN: 0393-5299 CODEN: NTGOEE
COUNTRY: Italy
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Conference Article; (Conference paper)
FILE SEGMENT: 010 Obstetrics and Gynecology
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Mar 1992
Last Updated on STN: 16 Mar 1992

AB Recent exciting developments in our understanding of control mechanisms in reproductive neuroendocrinology have fostered several significant new insights into the physiology of the normal human menstrual cycle, the mode of in vivo secretion of LH, the importance of biological and immunological LH activity, the regulation of the hypothalamic pulse generator by sex steroid hormones, and the control of gonadotropin production by GnRH. Important refinements in methodological techniques have also enhanced our concepts in neuroendocrine reproductive pathophysiology. Here, we will review one powerful analytical tool, deconvolution analysis, which allows a clinician and investigator to determine actual in vivo LH secretory rates and LH half-lives in individual subjects under specified treatment conditions (PNAS 84:7686-7690, 1987). Quantitative deconvolution unravels

the plasma LH concentration profile into its constituent secretion and clearance components. Such studies have been applied to the normal human menstrual cycle and revealed that the LH secretory signal is subject to exquisite temporal regulation throughout the normal human menstrual cycle with menstrual stage-dependent changes in maximal LH secretory rate, LH secretory burst duration, the mass of LH secreted per burst, and the number of significant secretory events per 24 hr. This regulation of the secretory signal is specific, since the endogenous metabolic clearance rate for LH and its production rate do not vary.

SO New Trends in Gynaecology and Obstetrics, (1991) Vol. 7, No. 3-4, pp. 365-374.
ISSN: 0393-5299 CODEN: NTGOEE

RN (carbidopa plus levodopa) 57308-51-7; (carbidopa) 28860-95-9; (dopamine) 51-61-6, 62-31-7; (fluoxetine) 54910-89-3, 56296-78-7, 59333-67-4; (gonadorelin) 33515-09-2, 9034-40-6; (gonadotropin) 63231-54-9; (levodopa) 59-92-7; (methyldopa) 555-29-3, 555-30-6; (naltrexone) 16590-41-3, 16676-29-2; (phenoxybenzamine) 59-96-1, 63-92-3; (phentolamine) 50-60-2, 73-05-2

L10 ANSWER 36 OF 51 EMBASE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991310728 EMBASE
TITLE: [Treatment of alcohol abuse].
TRATAMIENTO DEL ALCOHOLISMO.
AUTHOR: Oliveros Calvo S.C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Servicio de Psiquiatria, Clinica Puerta de Hierro, San Martin de Porres, 4, 28035 Madrid, Spain
SOURCE: Medicina Clinica, (1991) Vol. 97, No. 11, pp. 418-420.
ISSN: 0025-7753 CODEN: MCLBA2
COUNTRY: Spain
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Editorial
FILE SEGMENT: 037 Drug Literature Index
040 Drug Dependence, Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism
LANGUAGE: Spanish; Castilian
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 5 Mar 1992
Last Updated on STN: 5 Mar 1992

SO Medicina Clinica, (1991) Vol. 97, No. 11, pp. 418-420.
ISSN: 0025-7753 CODEN: MCLBA2

RN . . . 4h imidazo[1,5 a][1,4]benzodiazepine 3 carboxylic acid ethyl ester) 91917-65-6; (baclofen) 1134-47-0; (buspirone) 33386-08-2, 36505-84-7; (dihydroergotoxine) 11032-41-0, 8039-60-9; (flumazenil) 78755-81-4; (fluoxetine) 54910-89-3, 56296-78-7, 59333-67-4; (naltrexone) 16590-41-3, 16676-29-2; (piracetam) 7491-74-9

L10 ANSWER 37 OF 51 EMBASE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991301261 EMBASE
TITLE: Developments in the use of psychotropic drugs.
AUTHOR: Sovner R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Neuropsychiatric Service, Harvard Community Health Plan, Medford, MA, United States
SOURCE: Current Opinion in Psychiatry, (1991) Vol. 4, No. 5, pp. 711-716.
ISSN: 0951-7367 CODEN: COPPE8
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review; (Review)
FILE SEGMENT: 032 Psychiatry
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles

LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 18 Dec 1991
Last Updated on STN: 18 Dec 1991
SO Current Opinion in Psychiatry, (1991) Vol. 4, No. 5, pp. 711-716.
ISSN: 0951-7367 CODEN: COPPE8
RN (alprazolam) 28981-97-7; (carbamazepine) 298-46-4, 8047-84-5; (fenfluramine) 404-82-0, 458-24-2; (fluoxetine) 54910-89-3, 56296-78-7, 59333-67-4; (lithium) 7439-93-2; (metoprolol) 37350-58-6; (naltrexone) 16590-41-3, 16676-29-2; (thioridazine) 130-61-0, 50-52-2; (valproic acid) 1069-66-5, 99-66-1

L10 ANSWER 38 OF 51 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991159280 EMBASE
TITLE: Psychotropic drugs and behavioral therapy.
AUTHOR: Marder A.R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Tufts University School of Veterinary Medicine, North Grafton, MA, United States
SOURCE: Veterinary Clinics of North America - Small Animal Practice, (1991) Vol. 21, No. 2, pp. 329-342.
ISSN: 0195-5616 CODEN: VCNAA6
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review; (Review)
FILE SEGMENT: 030 Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology
032 Psychiatry
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Dec 1991
Last Updated on STN: 16 Dec 1991
SO Veterinary Clinics of North America - Small Animal Practice, (1991) Vol. 21, No. 2, pp. 329-342.
ISSN: 0195-5616 CODEN: VCNAA6
RN . . . 33386-08-2, 36505-84-7; (chlordiazepoxide) 438-41-5, 58-25-3; (chlorpromazine) 50-53-3, 69-09-0; (clomipramine) 17321-77-6, 303-49-1; (clorazepate dipotassium) 57109-90-7; (diazepam) 439-14-5; (doxepin) 1229-29-4, 1668-19-5; (fluoxetine) 54910-89-3, 56296-78-7, 59333-67-4; (imipramine) 113-52-0, 50-49-7; (lorazepam) 846-49-1; (medroxyprogesterone acetate) 71-58-9; (megestrol acetate) 595-33-5; (meprobamate) 57-53-4; (methylphenidate) 113-45-1, 298-59-9; (naltrexone) 16590-41-3, 16676-29-2; (oxazepam) 604-75-1; (phenylpropanolamine) 14838-15-4, 154-41-6, 4345-16-8, 48115-38-4; (prazepam) 2955-38-6; (promazine) 53-60-1, 58-40-2; (propranolol) 13013-17-7, 318-98-9, 3506-09-0, 4199-09-1, 525-66-6; (thioridazine). . .

L10 ANSWER 39 OF 51 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991150543 EMBASE
TITLE: New on the drug market 1990. Part 2: Antiinfective agents/immunomodulators, and related compounds.
AUTHOR: Fricke U.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institut fur Pharmakologie, Universitat zu Koln, Gleueler Strasse 24, W-5000 Koln 41, Germany
SOURCE: Deutsche Apotheker Zeitung, (1991) Vol. 131, No. 16, pp. 765-775.
ISSN: 0011-9857 CODEN: DAZEA2
COUNTRY: Germany
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article

FILE SEGMENT: 037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: German
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Dec 1991
Last Updated on STN: 16 Dec 1991
SO Deutsche Apotheker Zeitung, (1991) Vol. 131, No. 16, pp. 765-775.
ISSN: 0011-9857 CODEN: DAZEA2
RN (acarbose) 56180-94-0; (cetirizine) 83881-51-0, 83881-52-1; (cisapride) 81098-60-4; (fluconazole) 86386-73-4; (fluoxetine) 54910-89-3, 56296-78-7, 59333-67-4; (foscarnet sodium) 63585-09-1; (foscarnet) 4428-95-9; (interleukin 2) 85898-30-2; (naltrexone) 16590-41-3, 16676-29-2; (octreotide) 83150-76-9; (recombinant interleukin 2) 110942-02-4; (roxithromycin) 80214-83-1; (sultamicillin) 76497-13-7; (terodiline) 15793-40-5, 7082-21-5; (zotepine) 26615-21-4

L10 ANSWER 40 OF 51 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991106382 EMBASE
TITLE: Rx for addiction.
AUTHOR: Holloway M.
SOURCE: Scientific American, (1991) Vol. 264, No. 3, pp. 94-103.
ISSN: 0036-8733 CODEN: SCAMAC
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 030 Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
040 Drug Dependence, Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism
008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Dec 1991
Last Updated on STN: 16 Dec 1991
SO Scientific American, (1991) Vol. 264, No. 3, pp. 94-103.
ISSN: 0036-8733 CODEN: SCAMAC
RN (amantadine) 665-66-7, 768-94-5; (amfebutamone) 31677-93-7, 34911-55-2; (bromocriptine) 25614-03-3; (buprenorphine) 52485-79-7, 53152-21-9; (buspirone) 33386-08-2, 36505-84-7; (carbamazepine) 298-46-4, 8047-84-5; (fluoxetine) 54910-89-3, 56296-78-7, 59333-67-4; (flupentixol) 2413-38-9, 2709-56-0; (gepirone) 83928-66-9, 83928-76-1; (levacetylmethadol) 34433-66-4; (mazindol) 22232-71-9; (naltrexone) 16590-41-3, 16676-29-2

L10 ANSWER 41 OF 51 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991098299 EMBASE
TITLE: Recent advances in intractable pain control.
AUTHOR: Shipton E.A.
SOURCE: South African Medical Journal, (1991) Vol. 79, No. 3, pp. 119-120.
ISSN: 0038-2469 CODEN: SAMJAF
COUNTRY: South Africa
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Editorial
FILE SEGMENT: 030 Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Dec 1991
Last Updated on STN: 16 Dec 1991
SO South African Medical Journal, (1991) Vol. 79, No. 3, pp. 119-120.
ISSN: 0038-2469 CODEN: SAMJAF
RN . . . 12321-44-7, 21215-62-3, 9007-12-9; (clonidine) 4205-90-7, 4205-91-8, 57066-25-8; (dantrolene) 14663-23-1, 7261-97-4; (diltiazem) 33286-22-5,

42399-41-7; (etodolac) 41340-25-4; (felodipine) 72509-76-3; (fentanyl) 437-38-7; (fluoxetine) 54910-89-3, 56296-78-7, 59333-67-4; (fluvoxamine) 54739-18-3; (ketanserin) 74050-98-9; (levodopa) 59-92-7; (misoprostol) 59122-46-2, 59122-48-4; (mithramycin) 18378-89-7; (morphine) 52-26-6, 57-27-2; (nalmefene) 55096-26-9; (naloxone) 357-08-4, 465-65-6; (naltrexone) 16590-41-3, 16676-29-2; (nifedipine) 21829-25-4; (ondansetron) 103639-04-9, 116002-70-1, 99614-01-4; (opiate) 53663-61-9, 8002-76-4, 8008-60-4; (phenylalanine) 3617-44-5, 63-91-2; (streptomycin) 57-92-1; (sufentanil) 56030-54-7; (sulindac) 38194-50-2;. . .

L10 ANSWER 42 OF 51 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990348102 EMBASE
TITLE: [The prescription of morphine antagonists in opiate addicts].
SAVOIR PRESCRIRE LES ANTIMORPHINIQUES DANS LES TOXICOMANIES AUX OPIACES. UNE EFFICACITE INCONTESTABLE SI LE SUJET EST MOTIVE.
AUTHOR: Charles-Nicolas A.; Patricio L.D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Centre Pierre-Nicole, 27 Rue Pierre-Nicole, 75005 Paris, France
SOURCE: Revue du Praticien - Medecine Generale, (1990) No. 105, pp. 9-15.
ISSN: 0989-2737 CODEN: RPMGE2
COUNTRY: France
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
035 Occupational Health and Industrial Medicine
037 Drug Literature Index
040 Drug Dependence, Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism
LANGUAGE: French
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 13 Dec 1991
Last Updated on STN: 13 Dec 1991
SO Revue du Praticien - Medecine Generale, (1990) No. 105, pp. 9-15.
ISSN: 0989-2737 CODEN: RPMGE2
RN (alprazolam) 28981-97-7; (buspirone) 33386-08-2, 36505-84-7; (fluoxetine) 54910-89-3, 56296-78-7, 59333-67-4; (maprotiline) 10262-69-8, 10347-81-6; (methadone) 1095-90-5, 125-56-4, 23142-53-2, 297-88-1, 76-99-3; (naloxone) 357-08-4, 465-65-6; (naltrexone) 16590-41-3, 16676-29-2; (triazolam) 28911-01-5

L10 ANSWER 43 OF 51 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990186634 EMBASE
TITLE: Effects of short-term stimulation of serotoninergic pathways on the pulsatile secretion of luteinizing hormone in the absence and presence of acute opiate-receptor blockage.
AUTHOR: Urban R.J.; Veldhuis J.D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: J.D. Veldhuis, Div. Endocrin./Metabolism, Dept. of Internal Medicine, Univ. of Virginia, Box 202, Charlottesville, VA 22908, United States
SOURCE: Journal of Andrology, (1990) Vol. 11, No. 3, pp. 227-232.
ISSN: 0196-3635 CODEN: JOAND3
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 003 Endocrinology
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 13 Dec 1991
Last Updated on STN: 13 Dec 1991

AB To investigate the role of the serotoninergic system in regulating pulsatile gonadotropin secretion in man, we tested the influences of a novel selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (fluoxetine HCl) on episodic LH release in men. Spontaneous LH pulsatility was assessed by computerized analysis of serial LH concentrations measured in blood samples withdrawn at 10 min intervals for 24 h. Possible alterations in pituitary responsiveness were tested by administering three consecutive two-hourly intravenous pulses of GnRH (10 μg, 10 μg, and 100 μg). The effects of fluoxetine (20 mg orally three times daily for one wk) were assessed in a double-blind, placebo-controlled design. Compared with the placebo, fluoxetine elicited no changes in 24 h mean serum LH concentrations, LH pulse characteristics (Cluster analysis), or LH secretion and clearance parameters assessed in response to exogenous GnRH administration (deconvolution analysis) in the presence of normal opiatergic tone (nine healthy young men), and during acute blockade of the opiatergic system (seven young men treated with the mu-opiate receptor antagonist, naltrexone). In summary, a selective enhancer of serotoninergic activity (fluoxetine HCl) does not affect pulsatile LH release basally or in the presence of acute inhibitory opiatergic tone. Since this probe does modify prolactin secretion in man, we conclude that stimulation of the serotoninergic system by this selective neuroendocrine probe shows no demonstrable coupling between the serotoninergic and the opiatergic pathways that modulate pulsatile LH release in man.

SO Journal of Andrology, (1990) Vol. 11, No. 3, pp. 227-232.
ISSN: 0196-3635 CODEN: JOAND3

RN (fluoxetine) 54910-89-3, 56296-78-7, 59333-67-4; (gonadorelin) 33515-09-2, 9034-40-6; (luteinizing hormone) 39341-83-8, 9002-67-9; (naltrexone) 16590-41-3, 16676-29-2; (prolactin) 12585-34-1, 50647-00-2, 9002-62-4

L10 ANSWER 44 OF 51 EMBASE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990004760 EMBASE
TITLE: Impotency and replacement therapy.
AUTHOR: Frajese G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Istituto di Clinica Medica V, Universita degli Studi 'La Sapienza', Roma, Italy
SOURCE: Reproductive medicine: medical therapy: proceedings of the Second International Symposium on reproductive medicine. ICS875, (1989) pp. 247-263. Editor: Frajese G.; Steinberger E.; Rodriguez-Rigau L.J. Publisher: Elsevier Science Publishers B.V.
ISBN: 0444811672; 9780444811677
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Conference Proceeding); Article
FILE SEGMENT: 028 Urology and Nephrology
030 Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 13 Dec 1991
Last Updated on STN: 13 Dec 1991

SO Reproductive medicine: medical therapy: proceedings of the Second International Symposium on reproductive medicine. ICS875, (1989) pp. 247-263. Editor: Frajese G.; Steinberger E.; Rodriguez-Rigau L.J. Publisher: Elsevier Science Publishers B.V.
ISBN: 0444811672; 9780444811677

RN (apomorphine) 314-19-2, 58-00-4; (bromocriptine) 25614-03-3; (domperidone)

57808-66-9; (fenclonine) 1991-78-2, 7424-00-2; (fluoxetine) 54910-89-3, 56296-78-7, 59333-67-4; (haloperidol) 52-86-8; (levodopa) 59-92-7; (lisuride) 18016-80-3; (methysergide) 16509-15-2, 361-37-5, 62288-72-6; (metoclopramide) 12707-59-4, 2576-84-3, 364-62-5, 7232-21-5; (naltrexone) 16590-41-3, 16676-29-2

L10 ANSWER 45 OF 51 EMBASE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989282270 EMBASE
TITLE: Prospects for a rational pharmacotherapy of alcoholism.
AUTHOR: Meyer R.E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. R.E. Meyer, Dept. of Psychiatry, Univ. Connecticut Sch. of Med., Farmington, CT 06032, United States
SOURCE: Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, (1989) Vol. 50, No. 11, pp. 403-412.
ISSN: 0160-6689 CODEN: JCLPDE
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; (Short Survey)
FILE SEGMENT: 019 Rehabilitation and Physical Medicine
032 Psychiatry
037 Drug Literature Index
040 Drug Dependence, Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 12 Dec 1991
Last Updated on STN: 12 Dec 1991

AB There is little evidence from current practice that pharmacotherapy has a place, as an adjunctive or primary modality, in the rehabilitation of alcoholic patients. Pharmacologic approaches in the treatment of other substance dependence disorders, as well as recent research on the neuropharmacology of acute and chronic ethanol administration, suggest the feasibility of a potential pharmacotherapy of alcoholism. This review describes the prospects for a rational pharmacotherapy in the rehabilitation of alcohol-dependent patients. In the main, the review is speculative and serves to highlight some areas of research progress related to alcoholism and other addictive disorders, some specific areas of research need, and some implications for clinical practice.

SO Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, (1989) Vol. 50, No. 11, pp. 403-412.
ISSN: 0160-6689 CODEN: JCLPDE

RN (calcium carbimide) 156-62-7; (citalopram) 59729-33-8; (disulfiram) 97-77-8; (fluoxetine) 54910-89-3, 56296-78-7, 59333-67-4; (fluvoxamine) 54739-18-3; (naltrexone) 16590-41-3, 16676-29-2; (nicotine) 54-11-5; (nomelidine) 60324-59-6; (zimeldine) 56775-88-3, 60525-15-7

L10 ANSWER 46 OF 51 EMBASE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989212990 EMBASE
TITLE: Pharmacologic management of pain in children and adolescents.
AUTHOR: Shannon M.; Berde C.B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pediatrics, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, United States
SOURCE: Pediatric Clinics of North America, (1989) Vol. 36, No. 4, pp. vi+855-871.
ISSN: 0031-3955 CODEN: PCNAA8
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review; (Review)
FILE SEGMENT: 037 Drug Literature Index

007 Pediatrics and Pediatric Surgery
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 12 Dec 1991
Last Updated on STN: 12 Dec 1991
AB Acute and chronic pain in children and adolescents frequently responds to an approach that combines pharmacologic management with nonpharmacologic approaches. Further work is needed to clarify the role of several forms of drug therapy in pediatric chronic pain, as well as to find analgesics with a wider therapeutic ratio for newborns.
SO Pediatric Clinics of North America, (1989) Vol. 36, No. 4, pp. vi+855-871. ISSN: 0031-3955 CODEN: PCNAA8
RN (acetylsalicylic acid) 493-53-8, 50-78-2, 53663-74-4, 53664-49-6, 63781-77-1; (butorphanol) 42408-82-2; (codeine) 76-57-3; (dextropropoxyphene) 1639-60-7, 469-62-5; (fentanyl) 437-38-7; (fluoxetine) 54910-89-3, 56296-78-7, 59333-67-4; (hydromorphone) 466-99-9, 71-68-1; (ibuprofen) 15687-27-1; (imipramine) 113-52-0, 50-49-7; (indometacin) 53-86-1, 74252-25-8, 7681-54-1; (methadone) 1095-90-5, 125-56-4, 23142-53-2, 297-88-1, 76-99-3; (morphine) 52-26-6, 57-27-2; (naloxone) 357-08-4, 465-65-6; (naltrexone) 16590-41-3, 16676-29-2; (naproxen) 22204-53-1, 26159-34-2; (opiate) 53663-61-9, 8002-76-4, 8008-60-4; (paracetamol) 103-90-2; (pentazocine) 359-83-1, 64024-15-3; (pethidine) 28097-96-3; 50-13-5, 57-42-1; (piroxicam) 36322-90-4; (tolmetin). . .

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989210006 EMBASE
TITLE: Recent advances in the treatment of chronic pain.
AUTHOR: Budd K.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Anaesthetics and Pain Relief, Royal Infirmary, Bradford BD9 6RJ, United Kingdom
SOURCE: British Journal of Anaesthesia, (1989) Vol. 63, No. 2, pp. 207-212.
ISSN: 0007-0912 CODEN: BJANAD
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review; (Review)
FILE SEGMENT: 024 Anesthesiology
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 12 Dec 1991
Last Updated on STN: 12 Dec 1991
SO British Journal of Anaesthesia, (1989) Vol. 63, No. 2, pp. 207-212. ISSN: 0007-0912 CODEN: BJANAD
RN (baclofen) 1134-47-0; (benzodiazepine) 12794-10-4; (bretylium) 59-41-6; (clenbuterol) 21898-19-1, 37148-27-9; (clonidine) 4205-90-7, 4205-91-8, 57066-25-8; (diltiazem) 33286-22-5, 42399-41-7; (flecainide) 54143-55-4; (fluoxetine) 54910-89-3, 56296-78-7, 59333-67-4; (fluvoxamine) 54739-18-3; (guanethidine) 55-65-2, 60-02-6, 645-43-2; (idazoxan) 79944-56-2, 79944-58-4; (ketanserin) 74050-98-9; (lidocaine) 137-58-6, 24847-67-4, 56934-02-2, 73-78-9; (maprotiline) 10262-69-8, 10347-81-6; (mianserin) 21535-47-7, 24219-97-4; (morphine sulfate) 23095-84-3, 35764-55-7, 64-31-3; (morphine) 52-26-6, 57-27-2; (nalmefene) 55096-26-9; (naltrexone) 16590-41-3, 16676-29-2; (nomifensine) 24526-64-5; (opiate) 53663-61-9, 8002-76-4, 8008-60-4; (selegiline) 14611-51-9, 14611-52-0, 2079-54-1, 2323-36-6; (tocainide) 41708-72-9; (trazodone) 19794-93-5, 25332-39-2; (viloxazine) 35604-67-2, 46817-91-8

L10 ANSWER 48 OF 51 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989198013 EMBASE
TITLE: Neurochemical abnormalities of anorexia nervosa and bulimia nervosa.
AUTHOR: Fava M.; Copeland P.M.; Schweiger U.; Herzog D.B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Clinical Psychopharmacology Unit, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA 02114, United States
SOURCE: American Journal of Psychiatry, (1989) Vol. 146, No. 8, pp. 963-971.
ISSN: 0002-953X CODEN: AJPSAO
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review; (Review)
FILE SEGMENT: 032 Psychiatry
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 12 Dec 1991
Last Updated on STN: 12 Dec 1991

AB The authors review the research on anorexia nervosa and bulimia nervosa, emphasizing the neurotransmitters and neuromodulators that regulate eating behavior. Anorexia nervosa is associated with changes in the noradrenergic, serotonergic, and opioid systems; bulimia is accompanied by marked alterations in serotonin and norepinephrine activity. These neurochemical changes may perpetuate pathologic eating behavior and may be responsible for several associated psychiatric symptoms, including anxiety and depression. The authors also summarize studies of several drugs that are used in the treatment of eating disorders and are known to modify neurotransmitter activity. Understanding the neurochemistry of eating disorders seems crucial for the rational development of both psychopharmacological and behavioral treatments.

SO American Journal of Psychiatry, (1989) Vol. 146, No. 8, pp. 963-971.
ISSN: 0002-953X CODEN: AJPSAO

RN (amfebutamone) 31677-93-7, 34911-55-2; (clonidine) 4205-90-7, 4205-91-8, 57066-25-8; (cyproheptadine) 129-03-3, 969-33-5; (desipramine) 50-47-5, 58-28-6; (fenfluramine) 404-82-0, 458-24-2; (fluoxetine) 54910-89-3, 56296-78-7, 59333-67-4; (imipramine) 113-52-0, 50-49-7; (lithium) 7439-93-2; (mianserin) 21535-47-7, 24219-97-4; (naltrexone) 16590-41-3, 16676-29-2; (nomifensine) 24526-64-5; (noradrenalin) 1407-84-7, 51-41-2; (opiate) 53663-61-9, 8002-76-4, 8008-60-4; (phenelzine) 156-51-4, 51-71-8; (serotonin) 50-67-9; (trazodone) 19794-93-5, 25332-39-2; (tryptophan) 6912-86-3,. . .

L10 ANSWER 49 OF 51 EMBASE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989162231 EMBASE
TITLE: Fluoxetine: A serotonergic appetite suppressant drug.
AUTHOR: Fuller R.W.; Wong D.T.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Lilly Research Laboratories, Eli Lilly and Company, Lilly Corporate Center, Indianapolis, IN 46285, United States
SOURCE: Drug Development Research, (1989) Vol. 17, No. 1, pp. 1-15.
ISSN: 0272-4391 CODEN: DDREDK
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: 030 Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology
032 Psychiatry
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 12 Dec 1991

Last Updated on STN: 12 Dec 1991

AB Fluoxetine is a selective inhibitor of serotonin uptake that does not have direct effects on catecholaminergic neurons. Like other serotonergic drugs, fluoxetine reduces food intake in rats, and the characteristics of these serotonergic drugs differ from those of amphetamine-like drugs. For instance, fluoxetine and other serotonergic drugs have been reported to suppress stress-induced eating, to suppress carbohydrate intake selectively, and to suppress eating elicited by insulin injection. Tolerance to the food intake-reducing effect of fluoxetine has not been seen in experimental conditions in which other anorectic agent have shown tolerance. Clinical trials in overweight, depressed patients and in nondepressed obese subjects have shown the ability of fluoxetine to reduce body weight in humans. Fluoxetine may represent a new appetite suppressant drug that will be useful in the management of obesity.

SO Drug Development Research, (1989) Vol. 17, No. 1, pp. 1-15.
ISSN: 0272-4391 CODEN: DDREDK

RN . . 156-34-3, 2706-50-5, 300-62-9, 51-62-7, 60-13-9, 60-15-1; (chloramphetamine) 64-12-0; (cholecystokinin) 9011-97-6, 93443-27-7; (corticosterone) 50-22-6; (dopamine) 51-61-6, 62-31-7; (fenfluramine) 404-82-0, 458-24-2; (fluoxetine) 54910-89-3, 56296-78-7, 59333-67-4; (fluvoxamine) 54739-18-3; (lisuride) 18016-80-3; (mazindol) 22232-71-9; (naloxone) 357-08-4, 465-65-6; (naltrexone) 16590-41-3 , 16676-29-2; (piribedil) 3605-01-4; (prolactin) 12585-34-1, 50647-00-2, 9002-62-4; (quipazine) 4774-24-7; (salbutamol) 18559-94-9; (serotonin) 50-67-9; (zimeldine) 56775-88-3, 60525-15-7

L10 ANSWER 50 OF 51 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989153008 EMBASE
TITLE: [Bulimic behavior: clinical, biochemical and pharmacological aspects].
COMPORTEMENTS BOULIMIQUES. DONNEES CLINIQUES, BIOCHIMIQUES, PHARMACOLOGIQUES.
AUTHOR: Olie J.P.; Truffinet Ph.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Hopital Sainte-Anne, 75014 Paris, France
SOURCE: Encephale, (1989) Vol. 15, No. 2, pp. 263-273.
ISSN: 0013-7006 CODEN: ENCEAN
COUNTRY: France
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: 003 Endocrinology
032 Psychiatry
037 Drug Literature Index
008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
LANGUAGE: French
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 12 Dec 1991
Last Updated on STN: 12 Dec 1991

AB Bulimia nervosa has been recently identified. DSM III-R gives more restrictive criteria for the trouble than DSM III. One may doubt it allows to better understand the probable psychopathological heterogeneity of this eating disorder. Biological indexes up to now only led to partial results. Their interpretation is made more difficult because of the small size of the samples of patients, studied in conditions which are often ill-defined. The biological parameters which are investigated are similar to those studied in depression: monoamines, hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis, hypothalamic-pituitary-thyroid axis, hypothalamic-pituitary-gonadal axis, Growth Hormone, prolactine, melatonine, beta-endorphin, EEG mapping. Antidepressants and anti-convulsants remain the most often mentioned drugs. Tryptophan, lithium, opiate antagonists, amphetamines,

serotoninergic drugs are currently being studied.
SO Encephale, (1989) Vol. 15, No. 2, pp. 263-273.
ISSN: 0013-7006 CODEN: ENCEAN
RN (amitriptyline) 50-48-6, 549-18-8; (carbamazepine) 298-46-4, 8047-84-5; (desipramine) 50-47-5, 58-28-6; (endorphin) 60118-07-2; (fenfluramine) 404-82-0, 458-24-2; (fluoxetine) 54910-89-3, 56296-78-7, 59333-67-4; (imipramine) 113-52-0, 50-49-7; (lithium) 7439-93-2; (maprotiline) 10262-69-8, 10347-81-6; (mianserin) 21535-47-7, 24219-97-4; (naloxone) 357-08-4, 465-65-6; (naltrexone) 16590-41-3, 16676-29-2; (nomifensine) 24526-64-5; (phenytoin) 57-41-0, 630-93-3; (prolactin) 12585-34-1, 50647-00-2, 9002-62-4; (trazodone) 19794-93-5, 25332-39-2; (tryptophan) 6912-86-3, 73-22-3

L10 ANSWER 51 OF 51 EMBASE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989130377 EMBASE
TITLE: Anorexia nervosa and bulimia nervosa.
AUTHOR: Goldbloom D.S.; Kennedy S.H.; Kaplan A.S.; Woodside D.B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Psychiatry, Toronto General Hospital, Toronto, Ont. M5G 2C4, Canada
SOURCE: Canadian Medical Association Journal, (1989) Vol. 140, No. 10, pp. 1149-1154.
ISSN: 0820-3946 CODEN: CMAJAX
COUNTRY: Canada
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review; (Review)
FILE SEGMENT: 032 Psychiatry
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: French; English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 12 Dec 1991
Last Updated on STN: 12 Dec 1991
AB No definitive therapy exists for anorexia nervosa (AN) or bulimia nervosa (BN). Nevertheless, biologic and psychologic research into these disorders has increased over the last decade. We examine the various drugs available for treatment. Advances in pharmacotherapy for AN have been modest and have reflected efforts either to stimulate hunger and weight gain or to control complications of the starvation process. Food remains the 'drug' of choice. Antidepressants have been found to be beneficial in the treatment of BN. The meaning of this in the context of a relation between BN and mood disorders remains unclear, since coexistent depression does not predict a positive response to these drugs. Pharmacotherapy represents a single but important dimension of the management of patients with eating disorders. The optimal integration of drug therapy and psychotherapy and the identification of predictors of a positive response to drugs have yet to be addressed by clinical research.
SO Canadian Medical Association Journal, (1989) Vol. 140, No. 10, pp. 1149-1154.
ISSN: 0820-3946 CODEN: CMAJAX
RN . . 590-63-6, 674-38-4, 91609-06-2; (chlorpromazine) 50-53-3, 69-09-0; (cisapride) 81098-60-4; (clomipramine) 17321-77-6, 303-49-1; (cyproheptadine) 129-03-3, 969-33-5; (desipramine) 50-47-5, 58-28-6; (domperidone) 57808-66-9; (fluoxetine) 54910-89-3, 56296-78-7, 59333-67-4; (isocarboxazid) 59-63-2; (lithium) 7439-93-2; (lorazepam) 846-49-1; (metoclopramide) 12707-59-4, 2576-84-3, 364-62-5, 7232-21-5; (mianserin) 21535-47-7, 24219-97-4; (naloxone) 357-08-4, 465-65-6; (naltrexone) 16590-41-3, 16676-29-2; (oxazepam) 604-75-1; (phenelzine) 156-51-4, 51-71-8; (phenytoin) 57-41-0, 630-93-3; (pimozide) 2062-78-4; (sulpiride) 15676-16-1; (tetrahydrocannabinol) 1972-08-3; (trazodone) 19794-93-5, 25332-39-2

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                E NALMEFENE/CN
L1            1 S E3
                E SERTRALINE/CN
L2            1 S E3

     FILE 'CAPLUS, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIX, JAPIO, PASCAL, DISSABS'
     ENTERED AT 20:39:21 ON 19 DEC 2007
L3           54 S L1 AND L2
L4           17 S L3 AND PY<2004
L5            0 S L4 AND PY<1994

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 20:53:17 ON 19 DEC 2007
                E FLUOXETINE/CN
L6            1 S E3

     FILE 'CAPLUS, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIX, JAPIO, PASCAL, DISSABS'
     ENTERED AT 20:54:22 ON 19 DEC 2007
L7           87 S L6 AND L1
L8            8 S L7 AND PY<1994

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 20:57:49 ON 19 DEC 2007
                E NALTREXONE/CN
L9            1 S E3

     FILE 'CAPLUS, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIX, JAPIO, PASCAL, DISSABS'
     ENTERED AT 20:58:54 ON 19 DEC 2007
L10         280 S L9 AND L2
L11           3 S L10 AND PY<1994
```

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:611810 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:211810
TITLE: An investigation of tolerance to the actions of leptogenic and anorexigenic drugs in mice
AUTHOR(S): Morley, John E.; Flood, James F.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Geriatr. Res., Educ. Clin. Cent., VA Med. Cent., Sepulveda, CA, 91343, USA
SOURCE: Life Sciences (1987), 41(18), 2157-65
CODEN: LIFSAK; ISSN: 0024-3205
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The effects of chronic administration of anorexigenic drugs on weight loss (drugs producing weight loss are defined as leptogenic) in mice were studied. Tolerance to the effects of peripheral anorexigenic peptides, viz. cholecystokinin-octapeptide and bombesin, developed rapidly. Morphine, cocaine and dehydroepiandrosterone-sulfate caused weight loss and appeared similar to d-amphetamine in mechanisms of action. A high dose of fluoxetine (25 mg/kg) proved to be a potent leptogenic agent but was also associated with death in some animals. A lower dose of fluoxetine (5 mg/kg) was associated with the development of tolerance. Calcitonin, a potent anorexigenic agent, did not produce weight loss and tolerance to its anorectic effect had developed by 10 days. Animals varied widely in their individual responsiveness to a given drug. Peripheral administration of peptide YY caused weight loss. Apparently, acute or chronic effects of agents on food intake do not necessarily predict effects on body weight However, neurotransmitters that enhance feeding centrally appear to cause weight loss when administered peripherally.

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 8 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 92181598 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 1797032
TITLE: Opioidergic, serotonergic, and dopaminergic manipulations and rats' intake of a sweetened alcoholic beverage.
AUTHOR: Hubbell C L; Marglin S H; Spitalnic S J; Abelson M L; Wild K D; Reid L D
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Psychology, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, NY 12180-3590.
CONTRACT NUMBER: AA006212 (NIAAA)
DA04440 (NIDA)
SOURCE: Alcohol (Fayetteville, N.Y.), (1991 Sep-Oct) Vol. 8, No. 5, pp. 355-67.
Journal code: 8502311. ISSN: 0741-8329.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, U.S. GOV'T, P.H.S.)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199204
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 24 Apr 1992
Last Updated on STN: 6 Feb 1998
Entered Medline: 15 Apr 1992
AB Groups of rats were maintained on a daily regimen of 22 h of water deprivation followed by a 2-h opportunity to take either water or a sweetened ethanol solution (ES). In one experiment, it was shown that previous morphine (M) dependence had no effect on initial daily intakes of fluids. After stable ES intakes were achieved, a variety of pharmacological manipulations were assessed for their effects on intake of

the ES. Nalmefene, an opioid antagonist, dose-relatedly decreased intakes of ES, and was effective across days of injections. Fluoxetine (FX), a serotonergic reuptake inhibitor, also reduced ES intakes dose relatedly, and across days of injections, but the reduction was not as great as that seen with opioid antagonists. A small dose of M increased ES intakes when given in combination with an ineffective dose of FX, just as it does by itself. However, M had no effect on ES intakes in combination with an effective dose of FX. Pimozide (PIM), a dopaminergic antagonist, dose-relatedly decreased intakes of ES and water, and responding for positively reinforcing intracranial stimulation (ICS). When given in combination, M blunted PIM's reduction of ES intake, but had no effect on PIM's ability to decrease either intake of water or responding for ICS. Amphetamine did not reliably affect rats' intakes of ES across a range of doses. The data, in addition to previous work, lead to the idea that endogenous opioid systems are more salient, with respect to intake of alcoholic beverages, than the other tested neurotransmitter systems. Furthermore, the collective data suggest that a long-lasting opioid antagonist may be an effective pharmacological adjunct to other treatments for alcohol abuse and alcoholism.

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 8 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 88038021 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 2890074
TITLE: An investigation of tolerance to the actions of leptogenic and anorexigenic drugs in mice.
AUTHOR: Morley J E; Flood J F
CORPORATE SOURCE: Geriatric Research, Education and Clinical Center, VA Medical Center, Sepulveda, CA 91343.
CONTRACT NUMBER: HNS-2239 (NINDS)
SOURCE: Life sciences, (1987 Nov 2) Vol. 41, No. 18, pp. 2157-65.
Journal code: 0375521. ISSN: 0024-3205.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: (COMPARATIVE STUDY)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, U.S. GOV'T, NON-P.H.S.)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, U.S. GOV'T, P.H.S.)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198711
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 5 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 3 Feb 1997
Entered Medline: 25 Nov 1987

AB This study compared the effects of chronic administration of anorexigenic drugs on weight loss in mice. Tolerance to the effects of peripheral anorexigenic peptides, viz. cholecystokinin-octapeptide and bombesin, developed rapidly. Morphine, cocaine and dehydroepiandrosterone-sulfate caused weight loss and appeared similar to d-amphetamine in mechanisms of action. A high dose of fluoxetine (25 mg/kg) proved to be a potent leptogenic agent but was also associated with death in some animals. A lower dose of fluoxetine (5 mg/kg) was associated with the development of tolerance. Calcitonin, a potent anorexigenic agent, did not produce weight loss and tolerance to its anorectic effect had developed by 10 days. Animals varied widely in their individual responsiveness to a given drug. Peripheral administration of peptide YY caused weight loss. We conclude that acute or chronic effects of agents on food intake do not necessarily predict effects on body weight. However, neurotransmitters that enhance feeding centrally appear to cause weight loss when administered peripherally.

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 8 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:33978 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199293023253; BA93:23253
TITLE: OPIOIDERGIC SEROTONERGIC AND DOPAMINERGIC MANIPULATIONS AND RATS' INTAKE OF A SWEETENED ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE.
AUTHOR(S): HUBBELL C L [Reprint author]; MARGLIN S H; SPITALNIC S J; ABELSON M L; WILD K D; REID L D
CORPORATE SOURCE: DEP PSYCHOLOGY, RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INST, TROY, NY 12180-3590, USA
SOURCE: Alcohol, (1991) Vol. 8, No. 5, pp. 355-368.
CODEN: ALCOEX. ISSN: 0741-8329.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BA
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 6 Jan 1992
Last Updated on STN: 6 Mar 1992

AB Groups of rats were maintained on a daily regimen of 22 h of water deprivation followed by a 2-h opportunity to take either water or a sweetened ethanol solution (ES). In one experiment, it was shown that previous morphine (M) dependence had no effect on initial daily intakes of fluids. After stable ES intakes were achieved, a variety of pharmacological manipulations were assessed for their effects on intake of the ES. Nalmefene, an opioid antagonist, dose-relatedly decreased intakes of ES, and was effective across days of injections. Fluoxetine (FX), a serotonergic reuptake inhibitor, also reduced ES intakes dose relatedly, and across days of injections, but the reduction was as great as that seen with opioid antagonists. A small dose of M increased ES intakes when given in combination with an ineffective dose of FX, just as it does by itself. However, M had no effect on ES intakes in combination with an effective dose of FX. Pimozide (PIM), a dopaminergic antagonist, dose-relatedly decreased intakes of ES and water, and responding for positively reinforcing intracranial stimulation (ICS). When given in combination, M blunted PIM's reduction of ES intake, but had no effect on PIM's ability to decrease either intake of water or responding for ICS. Amphetamine did not reliably affect rats' intake of ES across a range of doses. The data, in addition to previous work, lead to the idea that endogenous opioid systems are more salient, with respect to intake of alcoholic beverages, than the other tested neurotransmitter systems. Furthermore, the collective data suggest that a long-lasting opioid antagonist may be an effective pharmacological adjunct to other treatments for alcohol abuse and alcoholism.

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 8 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:31075 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198885018800; BA85:18800
TITLE: ANTAGONISM OF ENDOGENOUS OPIOIDS MODULATES MEMORY PROCESSING.
AUTHOR(S): FLOOD J F [Reprint author]; CHERKIN A; MORLEY J E
CORPORATE SOURCE: 151A2, VA MED CENT, SEPULVEDA, CALIF 91343, USA
SOURCE: Brain Research, (1987) Vol. 422, No. 2, pp. 218-234.
CODEN: BRREAP. ISSN: 0006-8993.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BA
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 28 Dec 1987
Last Updated on STN: 28 Dec 1987

AB The studies reported here demonstrate that opioid antagonism enhances

memory in two classes of animals viz. Aves and Mammalia. In mice, immediate posttraining administration of naloxone produces a time-dependent improvement in retention tested one week later. This effect is stereospecific. As naloxone was approximately 1000-fold more potent when administered intracerebroventricularly compared to subcutaneously, it appears that it produces it effect within the central nervous system. Pretest administration of naloxone, at a dose that failed to alter acquisition, also improved test performance, suggesting that naloxone also improved recall. Similar improvement in retention was demonstrated with the more potent opioid antagonist, nalmefene, at a 500-fold lower dose. The dose response to naloxone to both the mouse and the chick and to nalmefene in the mouse had the characteristics of an inverted U, with high doses either being ineffective or suppressing memory retention. In mice, naloxone demonstrated anti-amnestic properties against both anisomycin, a protein synthesis inhibitor, and scopolamine, an acetylcholine receptor blocker. Administration of β-funaltrexamine (B-FNA) 72 h prior to training did not alter acquisition but did enhance retention. In studies where the μ-opioid receptor was blocked with B-FNA, naloxone was unable to enhance retention. B-FNA failed to impair the memory enhancing properties of arecoline, fluoxetine or clonidine. This demonstrates specificity of the B-FNA ability to prevent naloxone from enhancing memory and suggests that the opioid antagonist effects on memory are mediated by the μ-receptor.

L8 ANSWER 6 OF 8 EMBASE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991344674 EMBASE
TITLE: Opioidergic, serotonergic, and dopaminergic manipulations and rats' intake of a sweetened alcoholic beverage.
AUTHOR: Hubbell C.L.; Marglin S.H.; Spitalnic S.J.; Abelson M.L.; Wild K.D.; Reid L.D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Psychology, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, NY 12180-3590, United States
SOURCE: Alcohol, (1991) Vol. 8, No. 5, pp. 355-367.
ISSN: 0741-8329 CODEN: ALCOEX
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 030 Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology
032 Psychiatry
037 Drug Literature Index
040 Drug Dependence, Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism
052 Toxicology
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Mar 1992
Last Updated on STN: 16 Mar 1992

AB Groups of rats were maintained on a daily regimen of 22 h of water deprivation followed by a 2-h opportunity to take either water or a sweetened ethanol solution (ES). In one experiment, it was shown that previous morphine (M) dependence had no effect on initial daily intakes of fluids. After stable ES intakes were achieved, a variety of pharmacological manipulations were assessed for their effects on intake of the ES. Nalmefene, an opioid antagonist, dose-relatedly decreased intakes of ES, and was effective across days of injections. Fluoxetine (FX), a serotonergic reuptake inhibitor, also reduced ES intakes dose relatedly, and across days of injections, but the reduction was not as great as that seen with opioid antagonists. A small dose of M increased ES intakes when given in combination with an ineffective dose of FX, just as it does by itself. However, M had no effect on ES intakes in combination withan

effective dose of FX. Pimozide (PIM), a dopaminergic antagonist, dose-relatedly decreased intakes of ES and water, and responding for positively reinforcing intracranial stimulation (ICS). When given in combination, M blunted PIM's reduction of ES intake, but had no effect on PIM's ability to decrease either intake of water or responding for ICS. Amphetamine did not reliably affect rats' intakes of ES across a range of doses. The data, in addition to previous work, lead to the idea that endogenous opioid systems are more salient, with respect to intake of alcoholic beverages, than the other tested neurotransmitter systems. Furthermore, the collective data suggest that a long-lasting opioid antagonist may be an effective pharmacological adjunct to other treatments for alcohol abuse and alcoholism.

L8 ANSWER 7 OF 8 EMBASE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991098299 EMBASE
TITLE: Recent advances in intractable pain control.
AUTHOR: Shipton E.A.
SOURCE: South African Medical Journal, (1991) Vol. 79, No. 3, pp. 119-120.
ISSN: 0038-2469 CODEN: SAMJAF
COUNTRY: South Africa
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Editorial
FILE SEGMENT: 030 Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Dec 1991
Last Updated on STN: 16 Dec 1991

L8 ANSWER 8 OF 8 EMBASE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989210006 EMBASE
TITLE: Recent advances in the treatment of chronic pain.
AUTHOR: Budd K.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Anaesthetics and Pain Relief, Royal Infirmary, Bradford BD9 6RJ, United Kingdom
SOURCE: British Journal of Anaesthesia, (1989) Vol. 63, No. 2, pp. 207-212.
ISSN: 0007-0912 CODEN: BJANAD
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review; (Review)
FILE SEGMENT: 024 Anesthesiology
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 12 Dec 1991
Last Updated on STN: 12 Dec 1991

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993287029 EMBASE
TITLE: Editorial.
AUTHOR: Caldwell A.D.S.
SOURCE: Journal of Drug Development, (1993) Vol. 6, No. 2, pp. 43.
ISSN: 0952-9500 CODEN: JDDVEY
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Editorial
FILE SEGMENT: 030 Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology
036 Health Policy, Economics and Management
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 31 Oct 1993
Last Updated on STN: 31 Oct 1993
SO Journal of Drug Development, (1993) Vol. 6, No. 2, pp. 43.
ISSN: 0952-9500 CODEN: JDDVEY
RN (acetylsalicylic acid) 493-53-8, 50-78-2, 53663-74-4, 53664-49-6, 63781-77-1; (cimetidine) 51481-61-9, 70059-30-2; (cytochrome P450) 9035-51-2; (famotidine) 76824-35-6; (naltrexone) 16590-41-3, 16676-29-2; (paracetamol) 103-90-2; (sertraline) 79617-96-2; (warfarin) 129-06-6, 2610-86-8, 3324-63-8, 5543-58-8, 81-81-2

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992110631 EMBASE
TITLE: Pharmacological blocking agents for treating substance abuse.
AUTHOR: Kosten T.A.; Kosten T.R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. T.A. Kosten, Substance Abuse Treatment Unit, 27 Sylvan Avenue, New Haven, CT 06519, United States
SOURCE: Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, (1991) Vol. 179, No. 10, pp. 583-592.
ISSN: 0022-3018 CODEN: JNMDAN
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review; (Review)
FILE SEGMENT: 032 Psychiatry
037 Drug Literature Index
040 Drug Dependence, Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 8 May 1992
Last Updated on STN: 8 May 1992
AB Pharmacological blocking agents are an important treatment approach for the current epidemic of drug abuse. This approach is multidisciplinary, ranging from molecular neuroscience for developing these blocking agents to behavioral therapies for establishing treatment delivery systems. This paper outlines the biological, behavioral, and clinical components of the pharmacological blocking agent approach. Clinical results using two blocking agents, naltrexone for opioid abuse and disulfiram for alcohol abuse, are reviewed as a source of leads in developing potential agents for treating sedative and stimulant abuse. While specific pharmacological antagonists have been developed for benzodiazepines, such agents are not yet available for stimulants. Furthermore, the clinical utility of stimulant antagonists may depend on the development of multisite agents that partially block several neurotransmitter systems rather than target a single-system brain receptor.
SO Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, (1991) Vol. 179, No. 10, pp.

583-592.
ISSN: 0022-3018 CODEN: JNMDAN
RN. . . 52485-79-7, 53152-21-9; (carbamazepine) 298-46-4, 8047-84-5; (cocaine) 50-36-2, 53-21-4, 5937-29-1; (diazepam) 439-14-5; (disulfiram) 97-77-8; (flumazenil) 78755-81-4; (haloperidol) 52-86-8; (lithium) 7439-93-2; (naltrexone) 16590-41-3, 16676-29-2; (opiate) 53663-61-9, 8002-76-4, 8008-60-4; (sertraline) 79617-96-2

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992008729 EMBASE
TITLE: Advances in neuropharmacological rehabilitation for brain dysfunction.
AUTHOR: Zasler N.D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Brain Injury Rehabilitation Services, Department of Rehabilitation Medicine, Medical College of Virginia, P.O. Box 677, Richmond, VA 23298, United States
SOURCE: Brain Injury, (1992) Vol. 6, No. 1, pp. 1-14.
ISSN: 0269-9052 CODEN: BRAIEO
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review; (Review)
FILE SEGMENT: 030 Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Mar 1992
Last Updated on STN: 16 Mar 1992
AB The use of pharmacological agents as rehabilitative tools following brain injury remains to some degree both a science and an art. Recent work in the area of the neural sciences has shed new light on the workings of basic CNS neurochemical systems and the use of pharmacologic agents in altering central neurophysiologic processes. The major central neurochemical systems are reviewed both anatomically and physiologically. An overview is provided of basic neuropharmacologic agents by class. Lastly, some of the newer neuropharmacological options for treatment of post-acute brain injury deficits are examined.
SO Brain Injury, (1992) Vol. 6, No. 1, pp. 1-14.
ISSN: 0269-9052 CODEN: BRAIEO
RN. . . (fluvoxamine) 54739-18-3; (isoniazid) 54-85-3, 62229-51-0, 65979-32-0; (levodopa) 59-92-7; (lisuride) 18016-80-3; (medroxyprogesterone acetate) 71-58-9; (methylphenidate) 113-45-1, 298-59-9; (naloxone) 357-08-4, 465-65-6; (naltrexone) 16590-41-3 , 16676-29-2; (paroxetine) 61869-08-7; (pemoline) 2152-34-3; (pergolide) 66104-22-1; (phenytoin) 57-41-0, 630-93-3; (physostigmine) 57-47-6, 64-47-1; (selegiline) 14611-51-9, 14611-52-0, 2079-54-1, 2323-36-6; (serotonin) 50-67-9; (sertraline) 79617-96-2; (tacrine) 1684-40-8, 3198-41-2, 321-64-2; (trazodone) 19794-93-5, 25332-39-2; (tryptophan) 6912-86-3, 73-22-3; (valproic acid) 1069-66-5, 99-66-1; (yohimbine) 146-48-5, 65-19-0